

# Herald Tribune

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WATER WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 61-65 (15-18). Tomorrow similar. Day's temp. 58-61 (15-16). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 51-54 (10-12). Tomorrow similar. Day's temp. 50-54 (10-12). CHANNING: Temp. 51-54 (10-12). Tomorrow similar. Day's temp. 51-54 (10-12). YORR: Cloudy. Temp. 51-54 (10-12). Tomorrow similar. Day's temp. 51-54 (10-12).

27,917



ARM WELCOME—President Nixon being hugged by a man when he made an unscheduled appearance at a reception of families of American POWs in New York.

## Pledge to Families

### Nixon Says He Will Never Abandon POWs in Vietnam

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—President Nixon asserted today that he will "never" abandon Americans held in North Vietnam. He said he would "never" leave them to the mercy of the enemy.

## Thieu, Aides Discuss Paris Talks 8 Hours

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today spent eight hours discussing the latest efforts to reach a settlement in the Vietnam war with his aides and the United States.

South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam and some of the president's closest aides and advisers also attended the long session at the Presidential Palace.

This is a crucial time for us," said one of the participants said this morning.

The high-level session was called President Thieu after an unprecedented four days of secret talks in Paris last week between Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, and leaders of North Vietnam.

One of those at the palace today was asked whether the others felt threatened by the possibility that the United States and North Vietnam might reach certain tentative agreements which South Vietnam might find itself under pressure to accept.

"Our Own Decisions" We will make our own decisions," the official said. "No one will tell us what to do. South Vietnam is our country."

The official avoided other questions but did suggest that an early long session is likely to follow.

The governments of both South Vietnam and the United States have attempted to keep any developments here in relation to negotiations under strict secrecy.

U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and President Thieu talked for about 35 minutes Saturday afternoon at their most recent meeting.

Yan Kim Phung, South Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States, and Phan Dang Lam, chief of the South Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks, arrived in Saigon over the weekend.

## Reds Close 2 Highways To Saigon

### Fire Base Is Lost In the Highlands

SAIGON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Two of the four major highways leading out of Saigon were reported unsafe today due to continued harassment by Communist forces. U.S. troops were advised to stay off them.

South Vietnamese police reopened a third highway, but so late in the day that only a few vehicles got through before darkness closed it again.

Highway 13 was closed about 21 miles north of Saigon. Route 15, which goes to the resort town of Vung Tau, was reported open only to essential traffic along a 20-mile stretch where the enemy sprang two ambushes last week.

Highway 1, which goes to the Central Highlands, was cut by a culvert the enemy blew up four days ago. Repairs were completed today, but the road was not reopened until late in the afternoon.

Harassing Attacks Action also picked up in the Central Highlands with harassing attacks on traffic on Highway 14 north and south of Pleiku. A Communist force of 400 men and an enemy battalion and a rocket attack on Kontum airfield.

An American helicopter that landed at the base to evacuate wounded U.S. advisers was hit by mortar fire, the U.S. Command said. It reported one American crewman was killed and three crewmen and three advisers were wounded.

Field reports said that a militia battalion withdrew from the base in the early evening following afternoon-long shelling. There was no report of any ground attack. It was not known immediately whether enemy forces had occupied the base.

Heavier fighting was reported along the Cambodian border, 75 miles west of Saigon, and along the northern coast between Hue and Quang Ngai, 125 miles to the south.

The Saigon Command claimed that 177 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in five clashes yesterday in the Saigon region, along the Cambodian frontier and on the northern coast. A Communist said government losses were 14 killed and 60 wounded.

B-52 bombers kept up heavy pressure on the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

Fifteen strikes were flown against North Vietnam, to the north and south of the port of Dong-Hoi, and 60 strikes were made across South Vietnam. The U.S. Command said that the targets were supply caches, troop positions and staging areas. About half of the strikes in South Vietnam were in the Saigon region.

The command also announced that a B-52 shot down an Air Force F-4 Phantom last Thursday about 25 miles north of Hanoi. The two crewmen were reported missing.

It was the 112th U.S. plane the command has reported as lost over North Vietnam since the resumption of full-scale bombing last April. Twenty-two of these planes have been downed by MIGs, the command said.

"Your loved ones," he told the wives and families of the POWs and MIAs, "have paid and are paying a heavy price."

Chile Police Fire Tear Gas, Smash Locks on Shut Stores

SANTIAGO, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Riot police today fired tear gas into anti-government demonstrators who protested the opening of stores that remained closed during a series of strikes that has crippled commercial activity across Chile.

Police smashed locks of shops along Ahumada Street, the capital's main shopping artery. They fired several tear gas bursts into crowds who shouted anti-government slogans as the forced openings were in progress.

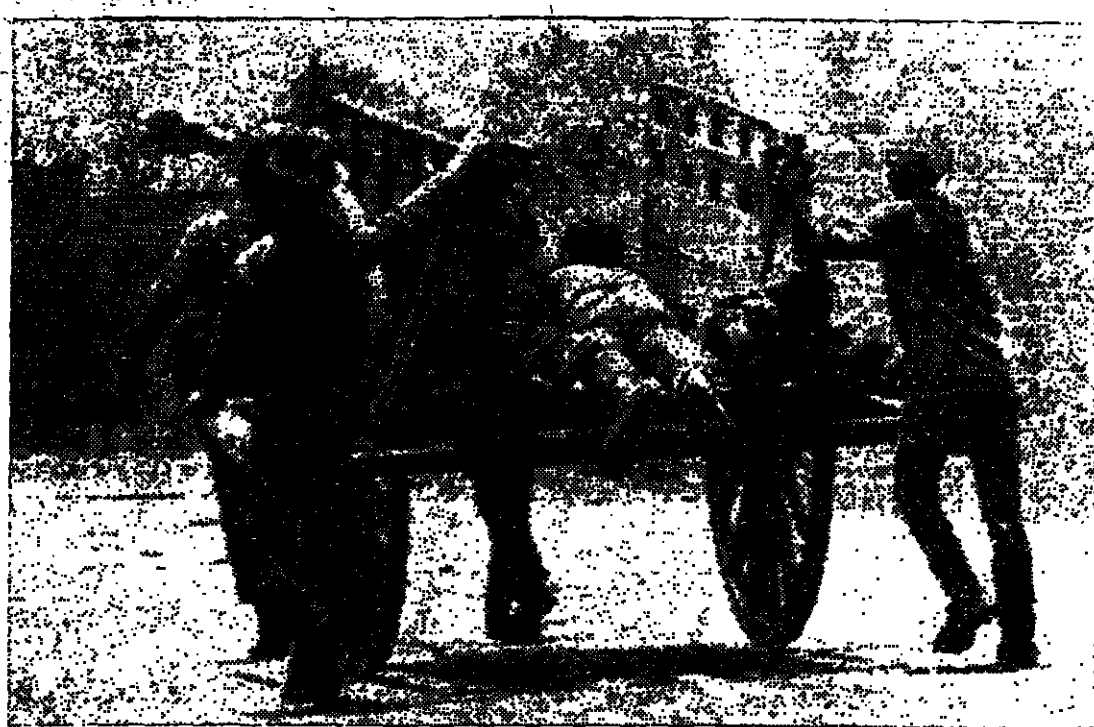
Demonstrators screamed at the police: "Chile is and always will be a land of liberty."

Clouds of tear gas billowed over the busy street. Demonstrators and passersby ran into arcades and office buildings for shelter.

An estimated 90 percent of the downtown stores were closed at midday.

A police water cannon drenched the demonstrators and sprayed tear gas into the air.

Police said an explosion destroyed 30 yards of state-owned railway track at Quilpu, 80 miles west of Santiago. The track was repaired several hours later. Police and marines patrolled the damaged sector.



WAGON FOR THE WOUNDED—South Vietnam soldiers pushing oxcart carrying the wounded down Highway 13 to a medical aid station about 20 miles north of Saigon.

## But Nixon Still Holds Vast Lead

### Survey Shows McGovern Creeps Up

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—In the last month, Sen. George McGovern has started to reclaim sizable numbers of potential Democratic defectors, but President Nixon still holds a wide overall lead, according to the third New York Times Yankelovich survey.

Sen. McGovern's gains appear most notable in New York and three other large states, among independents, and among voters of Italian and Irish background.

But even these gains are only relative. Mr. McGovern continues to hold sizable margins in these and most other categories of voters.

The survey, conducted in the 16 largest states between Oct. 1 and 10, showed that voters preferred Mr. Nixon, 57 to 37 percent, with the rest undecided.

Completion of the survey coincided with publication of a special new Gallup poll conducted between Sept. 29 and Oct. 2. It showed a 26-point Nixon lead of 60 to 34—a gain of two points for Sen. McGovern in two weeks.

The Times/Yankelovich survey indicated that the principal reason for these changes appears to be Sen. McGovern's improved standing among Democrats.

In the earlier survey, Mr. Nixon attracted slightly more Democrats than Sen. McGovern.

The new survey showed that Sen. McGovern now leads among voters in his own party, 45 percent to 38. Still, if even 38 percent of Democrats remain defectors on election day, it would spell almost certain defeat for the South Dakota senator.

Mr. Nixon, the survey found, continued to attract strong support on foreign affairs issues. His standing did not seem to suffer much because of the Watergate bugging case.

Sen. McGovern's general gain, the survey showed, was paralleled by his improved standing on some national issues with which he has been closely identified.

Domestic Issues For example, in the last survey, more voters answered "Nixon" when asked who would do the job of closing tax loopholes. In the new survey, Sen. McGovern came out on top. There were similar shifts on other domestic issues.

But there was no such shift on Sen. McGovern's major campaign theme—the Vietnam war. As in the past Times/Yankelovich surveys, two-thirds of the voters said that they thought Mr. Nixon was doing everything possible to end the war. And 64 percent said the "peace" candidate, compared with 35 percent for Sen. McGovern.

More than a quarter of those interviewed described McGovern as "radical." Only 1 percent described themselves, and 3 percent described Mr. Nixon that way.

The strongest signs of Sen. McGovern's progress shown in the survey were in New York, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

McGovern Says Nixon Retains 50 to Spy, 13 to Develop Jobs

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern charged today that the Nixon administration has hired 50 persons to sabotage and corrupt our political process, but only 13 to develop peace-time jobs.

In a speech at a meeting called to discuss how to convert defense and aerospace plants to peacetime pursuits, the Democratic presidential nominee said that only 13 of the 27 million federal employees are working on that problem.

But, comparing that to published reports alleging a widespread Republican effort to sabotage Democratic candidates, he said, "They hired 50 people to conduct some of the shabbiest undercover operations in the history of American politics."

Citing a story in yesterday's Washington Post declaring that Dwight Chapin, a top White House aide, received information in that operation, Sen. McGovern declared, "The Republican team of saboteurs has a contact who is at Mr. Nixon's elbow every single day, someone who has constant access to the President."

"But separate workers who are concerned about job security don't have a contact anywhere in the White House, or even in the Executive Office Building next door," he added.

"Our government is so obsessed with political advantage and so obedient to the privileged few that it has no time to consider your concerns," he said.

Sen. McGovern is scheduled to make his fourth campaign trip to Texas today, still hoping to match Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's feat in 1968 of winning the biggest of the 11 states of the old Confederacy.

Meanwhile, in Hartford, Conn.,

## U.S. Asks Court To Split IBM's Computer Group

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—The federal government proposed today that the giant International Business Machines Corp.'s computer operations be broken up into competing units both in the United States and overseas.

The Justice Department, stating the government's position in a paper in New York federal court, said its aim was to "dissipate the enormous market power of the current IBM computer manufacturing and marketing structure." The government's anti-trust suit against IBM was first filed on Jan. 17, 1969, three days before the Nixon administration took office and the last business day of the outgoing Johnson administration.

A month ago, on Sept. 12, U.S. District Court Judge David N. Edelstein told the Justice Department the court wanted to know precisely what the government was seeking in the way of relief in the huge anti-monopoly case.

Analysis of Markets But today's government memorandum, which complied with that request, was not as specific as the court presumably wanted. The Justice Department said it could not be more specific now without a more thoroughgoing analysis of IBM markets. The department paper said:

"This further analysis may demonstrate that other forms of divestiture, or divestiture coupled with injunctive relief, may be sufficient to remedy the effect of the alleged monopolization."

[On the New York Stock Exchange trading in IBM shares was halted in the morning due to an influx of orders. Trading resumed later, and the stock ended the day at 36 1/2, down 1 1/2.]

IBM attorney Thomas D. Barr said in court today the government was adding new issues to the case by including IBM's overseas business along with the domestic operations that were the objective of the original suit.

He said the government could not prove its anti-trust charges if the case were forced to trial now and said the Justice Department was using elephant-like pressure on the company.

"We feel that weight, and we want to stop it," Mr. Barr said. The government suit followed a similar action against IBM filed by Data Processing, Financial & General Corp. The Justice Department suit had charged, and IBM denied, that the huge computer firm had shored com-

petitors out of the booming computer market with policies and practices that broke the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The civil complaint said that IBM, which last year had revenues of \$8.3 billion, offered lump-sum prices for packages including a computer system, "software" such as programing technology and related support services.

The government sought to break up such a combined IBM service that competitors could not match.

Today, the government said IBM's computer operations, which are the major part of its business, should be split up into competing units and that the court should order the new entities to "continue to provide service effectively to existing users of IBM equipment."

It also said that until the divestiture is accomplished, IBM should be ordered to refrain from (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After Year-Long Surveillance 677 Are Subpoenaed in N.Y. In Major Assault on Mafia

By Sylvan Fox

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—A special force of 1,000 policemen swept through New York City and its suburbs today serving 677 grand jury subpoenas on suspected members of the metropolitan area's five Mafia crime families.

Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold, who directed the sweep, said it signaled "the most massive investigation of organized crime in the history of this country."

"The top people in organized crime have been subpoenaed," he declared at a news conference called to announce the police sweep.

Although the Brooklyn district attorney refused to identify any of those subpoenaed, it was learned that at least three Mafia chiefs had been caught in the police dragnet.

They are Carmine Tramunti, head of the Mafia family formerly run by the late Thomas Lucchese, Natale Evola, head of

the so-called Sciacca family, and Paul Varo, a counselor to the "boss" of the "Five Families."

The police action climaxed a year-long investigation that last spring focused on an obscure little junkyard trailer in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn and employed an electronic listening device, telephone wire taps, color motion pictures and still photography, as well as at least one undercover policeman.

"Summit Headquarters" Mr. Gold said that the blue-and-gray, 40-by-15-foot trailer was "a summit headquarters" of organized crime in the New York area, where members of all five Mafia families felt it was safe to meet.

The district attorney declared emphatically that the data gathered by his surveillance of the trailer indicated that despite frequent warfare among themselves, the five Mafia families were "interlocked" in their activities and he promised "additional sensational developments" in the months ahead.

"For the first time," he added, "we are making the kind of massive attack that is going to disrupt all of their [organized crime's] activities."

In the course of the investigation, which Mr. Gold said monitored the movements and conversations of more than 650 mob figures "and other people," the authorities recorded 1.6 million feet of tape produced by the electronic bug and 21,600 feet of tape from telephone taps. The surveillance team also took 36,000 feet of color movies and 54,000 still pictures.

"We have pierced the veil of organized crime," Mr. Gold said, "stripping away the insulation that has hidden and protected many of the most important people in organized crime."

He did not otherwise identify "the other people," but sources close to the investigation said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Calls Modern Architecture International

### Pompidou Gives His Views on Urbanism, Art

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Oct. 16 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou of France today went personally on record with a doctrine on urbanism and art.

He did so in an interview with Jacques Michel, of the Paris Daily Le Monde. The interview took as its point of departure such topical subjects as the need for high-rise buildings, the uprooting of the ancient quarter of the central markets in the heart of Paris and the "Expo 72" prestige art show at the Grand Palais.

Each time Mr. Pompidou discusses the underlying problems, sometimes in philosophical language, and twice quoted poets,

Charles Baudelaire and Guillaume Apollinaire, to make his points.

His points included: The view that high-rise buildings in themselves are neither good nor bad, that it depends on the surroundings and on the proportions.

There is no such thing as a national modern architecture; modern architecture is international.

Buildings need to be adapted to their functions, and in this country, most housing does not meet that standard.

Each era builds what it builds on the ruins of what preceded.

Paris cannot be kept as a museum.

Modern art is characterized by perpetual movement, in search of itself, and thus is unmeasured.

The role of the state in the realm of culture is to help by providing means.

The remark about high-rise buildings, or towers as they are called here, came in reply to a question about the controversial new business center now going up just west of Paris in the district known as La Défense.

The many critics of the project have complained that once completed, it will destroy the perspective which in one straight line links the center of the Louvre Palace, the little arch of the Carroussel, near the Tuilleries Gardens, the Obelisk in Place de la Concorde, the Arc de Triomphe at the top of the Champs-Élysées and what's beyond.

What's beyond is a void, Mr. Pompidou stated, adding that it

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## Modern Architecture Is International

## Pompidou Talks on Urbanism, Art

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occurred to no one to go up to the Arc de Triomphe and look down the nondescript Avenue de la Grande Armée, which extends the Champs-Élysées toward the Seine.

"If it terminates in a void," the president said, "it's just an avenue... everything but a perspective." He gave his private view ("I wouldn't substitute myself for the professionals") that he would like at the end of that avenue "a very tall and narrow sculpture" or a high-playing fountain.

Mr. Pompidou said that it would not bother him if behind the Arc de Triomphe, one would see "a forest of towers." But he conceded that two other controversial recent high-rise structures, the Tour Montparnasse that spoils the view of the Ecole Militaire

from under the Eiffel Tower, and the "Zamansky Tower" on top of the new Seine-side Left Bank Faculty of Science, were ugly. He said this was not because of their height. In both cases, he said, it was the drab color, and in the second also the shape—which is the same square from bottom to top.

There is nothing wrong with height as such, Mr. Pompidou said. "Dare I say that the towers of Notre Dame Cathedral are too low?" It was a reference to the cathedral never getting the two main spires the architects were said to have planned.

The president was also questioned about the demolition of the ancient Les Halles quarter, where the central markets used to be, and the projects for an ultramodern cultural center there. He answered: "...One cannot

stay put in the past. Paris isn't a dead city, it isn't a museum that needs to be kept as it is. Its builders—from Louis XIV to the 19th-century Baron Haussmann—destroyed even more than they built. The Middle Ages built their churches, the Renaissance its palaces, with the stones of monuments from antiquity."

Mr. Pompidou said that he regretted destruction, but "the principle to follow is that one must accept novelty and simply endeavor that it should be beautiful and not a copy of the old."

## "Expo '72"

Mr. Pompidou's views on contemporary art were in reply to a question about the much criticized "Expo '72" exhibition of contemporary French art. The exhibition, grouping works created by artists living in Paris over the last 10 years, was assembled on the personal initiative of the president. It was widely attacked as unrepresentative because many of the greatest names were left out.

The President conceded this was indeed so, but argued it was none of his business to interfere with the decisions of the curator in charge. He pointed to the similarity of the savage attacks on that show with those on Baudelaire's collection of poems "Les Fleurs du Mal" at the time they were first published.

In their private apartment on the Ile Saint Louis, in the middle of the Seine, Mr. and Mrs. Pompidou are known to have assembled a fairly valuable collection of modern art. Notably some Nicholas de Staël and some Vasarely. The president said an unexpected light on his apparent preference for modern painting. He related that, at the age of 18, he had acquired his first oil, which was "The Woman With a Hundred Heads" by Max Ernst because "old masters never were within my means."

On government policy toward the arts, he said: "I believe the essential role of the state is to give the means, which is buying, ordering, contributing study and research centers, organizing and facilitating exhibitions. What else," he went on, "would there be, unless one wanted to create an official art?"

Mr. Pompidou said that this, indeed, was the policy of such illustrious of his predecessors as François Ier, and Louis XIV, but that the world had changed and that "by his vocation, the modern artist aspires to independence. It isn't challenge, and all official art by now is condemned to mediocrity."

With a characteristic Gallic shrug, he suggested that it may be helpful that the state, and the head of state, showed an interest in art. "In any case," he concluded, "it cannot do any harm."



DANGEROUS CARGO—2,500 drums of cyanide, found last year in West Germany, being transferred in Amsterdam harbor from a barge to the West German ship Neckartal, which will then dump dangerous freight far out in the Atlantic Ocean.

## Pentagon Still Investigating

## U.S. Raid on French Mission Virtually Admitted by Rogers

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Nixon administration has concluded in private that American bombs probably were responsible for the damage done to the French and other diplomatic missions in Hanoi last week and

## Abrams Flies To Saigon After His Promotion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Gen. Creighton W. Abrams took command of the U.S. Army yesterday and was immediately ordered to Vietnam for a first-hand assessment of the war.

Shortly after swearing in Gen. Abrams as Army chief of staff, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird announced that Gen. Abrams would leave last night for Saigon "to make an on-the-scene evaluation of Vietnamization progress." A Pentagon spokesman would not comment when asked if the trip had anything to do with the peace talks.

Following initial reports of the damage Wednesday, the Defense Department issued a statement asserting that U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jets had struck rail yards and transportation points across the Red River from the French mission, about three miles away. It said that damage to the French and other missions could have been caused by a faulty North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile that blew up upon impact with the earth.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, in a news conference, conceded that same day that pilot error might have been responsible.

Since then, various eyewitnesses have asserted that they saw an American plane drop bombs in the diplomatic quarter of Hanoi. The North Vietnamese also have claimed to have recovered bomb fragments from the debris.

Damage also was reported by the Algerian and Indian Embassies in Hanoi, both of which were situated near the French delegate-general mission, the building that was most severely damaged. An administration official was asked whether Mr. Rogers felt that American bombs were responsible. The official said that there was a "consensus" in the administration that they were the cause.

But Mr. Rogers stressed that, despite the incident, there would be no change in American policy of bombing "military targets" in North Vietnam.

"We would certainly hope there would be no further accidents," he said. "The President has said consistently that we would continue the bombing of military targets in the North. There is going to be no change in policy."

Appearing on "Issues and Answers" over the American Broadcasting Co., Mr. Rogers refused to provide any details on the course of the negotiations with North Vietnam on ending the Vietnam war.

Asked about Henry A. Kissinger's most recent round of private talks in Paris last week, Mr. Rogers said that he did not want to comment in any way because the negotiations "are now in a very serious and very sensitive stage."

## Group Condemns U.S. on Vietnam

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16 (AP)—A self-styled commission of inquiry today condemned the United States for the "paramount crime" of genocide in Indochina and called for an early end of the Vietnam war on the terms of

Concluding its weeklong hearings here, the third session of the International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. Crimes in Indochina also made public a cabled report from Sweden's Foreign Ministry describing last week's air raid that damaged the French mission in Hanoi as "a grave escalation" of the war.

The report, as read to a press conference, said that the attack involved 30 sorties in two waves dropping a total of 60 explosive and incendiary bombs on the city center and two suburbs. Twelve buildings were destroyed in one central district and thirteen in one suburb, the report was quoted as saying.

Pastor Friedrich Wabnitz, 64, was found by carabinieri during a routine check of the area.

## Nixon Pledge On POWs

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paying a price for their choice. And those who have deserted America will pay a price for their choice."

Mr. Nixon also assailed critics who challenged his decision to mine North Vietnamese harbors on May 8. He called that decision "the hardest" he has been called on to make, but he said "it was the right decision militarily" and "it has been effective."

America's so-called opinion leaders, he said, instead of rallying to his support, were openly critical. He said he referred to newspaper publishers and editors, television commentators, university presidents and "some of our top businessmen."

They gave him "precious little support," he said. "What was the most heart-warming thing to me was that those who had as much at stake as those who had suffered so much, the great majority of those whose husbands and loved ones are POWs or MIAs, stood by that decision, and I thank you very much."

The President told the group he knew how long a vigil they have suffered. "You have never been away from my thoughts," he said, "and you have never been away from my prayers, and there is nothing that I want more than to bring your loved ones home, and I will never let you down."

Mr. Nixon was enthusiastically applauded several times during his speech and when he concluded. As he left the hotel to get into his car, however, one woman said to him, "Do they have to stay there for Mr. Nixon?"

The President was in the car by the time she finished her question, and he did not respond. She identified herself as Mrs. David Gray, of Tampa, Fla., and said her husband, Capt. Gray, has been a prisoner since 1967.

At his news conference, Mr. Gold listed the range of crimes he said were discussed in the trailer and recorded by his surveillance team. They included narcotics sale, assault and robbery, extortion, hijacking, receiving stolen property, loansharking, counterfeiting, forgery, possession and sale of weapons, burglary, official corruption, stolen auto rings, labor racketeering, insurance fraud, counterfeiting, bookmaking, policy, untaxed cigarettes, prostitution and liquor violations.

The police sweep was launched at 4 a.m. after the 1,200-man force had been assembled at 12 widely scattered command posts. As late as 10:30 a.m. today, Mafia was still being heard by authorities discussing their affairs in the Canaris trailer. The major subject of conversation, according to sources, was the sudden issuance of subpoenas to many of their friends.

Law enforcement authorities were elated at the results of the sweep and noted that the subpoena, of the type issued to the Mafia today, had a force and power it lacked in previous investigations.

They explained that a recently passed criminal contempt law now makes it a felony instead of a misdemeanor to be found in contempt of court.

In addition, perjury sentences now can run as high as seven years instead of four, as in the past.

"We've got a hell of a lot of specific information," said one high police official close to the investigation. "I think if the contempt law stands up under the attack I predict will come, the you could see a couple of hundred of these fellows going to jail. That would be unparalleled."

## Interview in French Magazine

## Hanoi Chief Reported Vowing No Red Regime for S. Vietnam

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said in an interview published here today that the three groups in the Communist-proposed coalition government for South Vietnam could establish guarantees so that no group could oust the others from power.

In an interview with Jean Lacouture of Le Nouvel Observateur, carried out on Oct. 4, Mr. Dong admitted that Hanoi had been asked about these guarantees (by the United States). "The Americans pretend that we want to impose a Communist regime [on South Vietnam], which is total nonsense..."

He said that what Hanoi wanted was "not to install Communism in the South, but to assure a return to peace, independence and neutrality and an end to foreign intervention."

The interview, one of three given early this month to Mr. Lacouture, who long has covered Indochina, was held only five days before presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Paris for four days of talks with the North Vietnamese. The third interview, on Oct. 7, was on the eve of Mr. Kissinger's arrival here.

Tone Changed  
Mr. Lacouture said that in the third interview Mr. Dong changed his tone. In the first two Mr. Dong had been reserved on the chances for peace, but by the third, writes Mr. Lacouture, he held out more hope.

"It is on this (third) meeting," the Frenchman said, "and also on a few significant remarks heard in Hanoi, that I base my confidence in a relatively quick end to the fighting and the passage into a transition phase, including withdrawal of the last U.S. troops and the blockade and the [start of the] fight for reorganization of power in Saigon—which will not be a phase of total peace."

Mr. Lacouture writes that a new negotiator, Nguyen Co Thach, a "very close collaborator of Pham Van Dong," has left for Paris to join in the negotiations there. This could be confirmed at the North Vietnamese delegation today, which was not answering his phone.

It was the second of his three interviews, however, which Mr. Dong authorized for publication in the Nouvel Observateur, and in which he spoke of guarantees for the coalition regime. Asked by Mr. Lacouture whether a suspension of the bombing might help negotiations, Mr. Dong said simply that an end to the bombing and the blockade would be "part of a general settlement."

Other points made by the North Vietnamese premier:  
● The recent liberation of three U.S. prisoners was a "humanitarian gesture. It shows that we are ready to liberate all the prisoners as soon as an overall settlement is reached."

● On the U.S. military's calculation, that Hanoi could only continue its present military operations for two more years under the present circumstances. "The Americans reduce everything to statistics. It is why they are unable to understand

the elements and the nature of this war."  
● The situations in Laos, Cambodia were "favorable" the Communists, but solutions each nation of Indochina should be "specific and independent."  
● The escalation of the war under Mr. Nixon has caused "greater damage" than under President Johnson, has employed "more perfect weapons." "It took us a while to adapt," said Mr. I.

IBM asked that a separate be held within 30 days or the issue of defining the "re market."  
But Justice Department I Raymond Carlson said that definition of the market "central," the case could move ahead by hacking piece and trying it before government is ready.

The government lawyer as parties "are in the middle discovery program, and the modify what we are doing go along."

IBM World Trade Corp unit responsible for the firm's overseas operation, led a 16 percent rise in last year and accounted for more than half the company's profits, while IBM's domestic has shown a smaller earnings crease, last year's being 6 percent.

Thio Leaves Peking To Report in Hanoi  
PEKING, Oct. 16 (AP)—North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Le Duc Tho left for Hanoi today to report on private talks with President Richard Nixon's security adviser Henry A. Kissinger in Peking.

When he arrived here today, Mr. Tho met with F. Chou En-lai and Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Mr. Tho also met with Hanoi's leader, prince N. Sihanouk.

## WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	10	68
ALASKA	12	54
ARIZONA	10	68
ARKANSAS	10	68
CALIFORNIA	10	68
COLORADO	10	68
CONNECTICUT	10	68
DELAWARE	10	68
FLORIDA	10	68
GEORGIA	10	68
ILLINOIS	10	68
INDIANA	10	68
IOWA	10	68
KANSAS	10	68
KENTUCKY	10	68
LOUISIANA	10	68
MAINE	10	68
MARYLAND	10	68
MASSACHUSETTS	10	68
MICHIGAN	10	68
MINNESOTA	10	68
MISSISSIPPI	10	68
MISSOURI	10	68
MONTANA	10	68
NEBRASKA	10	68
NEVADA	10	68
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	68
NEW JERSEY	10	68
NEW MEXICO	10	68
NEW YORK	10	68
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OHIO	10	68
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OREGON	10	68
PENNSYLVANIA	10	68
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SOUTH DAKOTA	10	68
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WEST VIRGINIA	10	68
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WYOMING	10	68

## 200 to Go on Trial for Morocco Plot

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—More than 200 Moroccan Air Force officers and men will face a military tribunal at Kenitra, near here, tomorrow, accused of being involved in the midair assassination attempt on King Hassan Aug. 18.

Jet fighters from Kenitra air base were used in a dramatic attack on the royal Boeing 727, which was riddled with rocket and cannon fire as it was bringing the monarch home from a three-week visit to France. The slither pilot managed to land safely at Rabat-Sale airport, and the king escaped unhurt.

King Hassan said the attacks were masterminded by Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, the Defense Minister, who was found shot dead at the royal palace of Skhlat, near Rabat, eight hours afterward.

Deadlock on Kashmir  
NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Defense Ministry reported no progress today from a border meeting of Indian and Pakistani generals trying to draw up a mutually acceptable line separating the portions of Kashmir controlled by each country.



# When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.

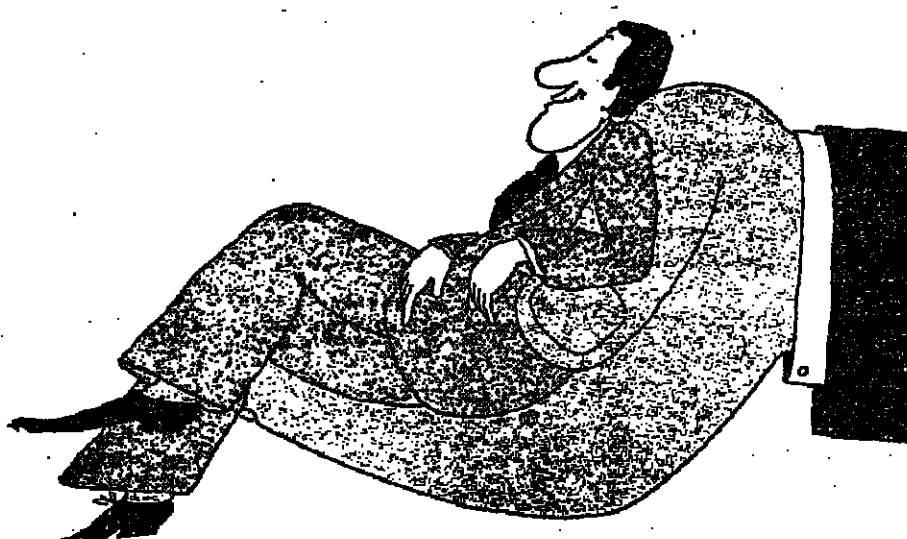
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## Air France understands

## Pastor Found Stoned To Death at Milan

ONISERLO, ITALY, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—The German vice-deacon of Italy's Lutheran Church was found murdered in this Milan suburb today, apparently having been killed by stoning, police said.

Pastor Friedrich Wabnitz, 64, was found by carabinieri during a routine check of the area.

The report, as read to a press conference, said that the attack involved 30 sorties in two waves dropping a total of 60 explosive and incendiary bombs on the city center and two suburbs. Twelve buildings were destroyed in one central district and thirteen in one suburb, the report was quoted as saying.



**Robert Kalmbach**

# Nixon's Own Lawyer Linked to GOP Spy-Fund Payments

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

ASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—Assistant Nixon's personal attorney, Herbert W. Kalmbach, one of five persons authorized to approve payments from Republicans' secret intelligence-gathering and political espionage fund, according to sources here, was Watergate bugging in-gation.

Two sources said that the FBI determined that Mr. Kalmbach either authorized or possibly made payments of thousands of dollars to Daniel J. Segretti, a former Treasury Department attorney, has been notified by the FBI as one more than 50 undercover operatives engaged for over a year in an apparently unpremeditated political spying and sabotage effort staged by Nixon aides against the Democrats.

President Nixon, after the investigation of the Watergate case, announced Aug. 29 that no person "presently employed" in the government and White House was involved in the bugging.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler last week declined to comment on the reports of widespread Republican spying. Despite persistent questioning, he refused to say that the President's statement about the Watergate case would be applied to other incidents of political spying and sabotage.

Mr. Kalmbach, 50, a Nixon fund-raiser and the attorney who handles Mr. Nixon's personal legal business, could not be reached for comment.

## Senate Votes Sharp Cut in Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Senate voted a sharp cut in the foreign aid appropriation bill, adding another potential filibuster to efforts to wind up business of the 92d Congress before night.

The Senate stripped \$515.4 million from the \$4-billion annual foreign aid spending level voted in the House Saturday night in approving a resolution to permit continued spending until next year.

The amendment was proposed by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., chair, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and adopted the full committee and the Senate by voice vote.



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## Chile Bids Copper Nations Hold Ministerial Meeting

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Chile today called for an early meeting of the mining ministers of the world's four major copper-producing countries to discuss threats posed by an American company's action in French courts over the nationalization of its plants in Chile.

The request was made at a private emergency meeting of the administrative committee of the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIBEC), according to sources close to the Chilean delegation. Today's meeting was attended by 12 representatives from the four largest copper producers, Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia. The five-strong Chilean delegation was led by Chile's ambassador to France, Nobel Prize-winner Pablo Neruda.

According to the sources, Chile is treating the action taken by the Braden Kennecott Corp. of the United States, as a question between the company itself and Chile, and has not contacted the U.S. government.

The American corporation has obtained a temporary seizure order from a Paris court on a 1,250-ton cargo of Chilean copper. It took the action because it has not been compensated for the nationalization 15 months ago of its plants.

The copper is on board the West German-owned Birthe

Oldendorff, which was originally to dock at Le Havre but changed course to avoid being served with French court papers.

The freighter arrived at the Hook of Holland today, but Dutch transport unions decided to boycott the cargo because French dockers had refused to unload the ship, a union spokesman said in Utrecht, Holland.

Eight Latin American countries meanwhile backed Chile's protest against the French court order. In a written declaration today to the board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, the representatives of Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela said any attempt to hinder the nationalization of a country's natural resources violates UN principles on sovereignty of states.

The eight countries declared their solidarity with Chile and demanded resolute action from the international community to guarantee the sovereign right of a state to dispose freely of its natural resources for the benefit of its people.

Before the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board earlier this month, Chilean delegate Hernan Santa Cruz attacked the court order as "true economic aggression" and accused Braden-Kennecott of "international bullying tactics."



**REINVESTMENTS**—What looks to be ships churning over gravel and rock is really evidence of the low level of Rhine River near Boppard which hasn't had any rainfall now for over a month. While residents of area enjoy walking over rocks that are normally under water, shipping traffic has been reduced 50 percent and the ships that do make the journey can only get through with half a load of cargo.

## E. German Parliament Backs Traffic Pact With W. Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The East German parliament unanimously approved today a traffic treaty with West Germany that will pave the way for the first visits of East Germans through the wall since it was built 11 years ago to halt the flight of refugees.

West Germans also will get the right to travel beyond East Berlin to East Germany.

The East German government was expected to announce details of the visiting program after the treaty documents are exchanged in the West German capital of Bonn tomorrow.

Help for Brandt Seen

The East German relaxation of travel restrictions was expected to aid West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Nov. 19 West German parliamentary elections. The traffic treaty, the first state treaty ever concluded between the two German states, is part of Mr. Brandt's drive to improve relations with the Soviet bloc.

The traffic treaty regulates technical details of road, rail and canal traffic between East and West Germany.

It does not cover the right of East Germans to visit the West or of West Germans to cross through the wall to the East.

But the East German government has promised that after the treaty goes into effect East Germans will be allowed to visit the West on "urgent family matters"—family births, deaths, sickness and weddings.

The East German government also promised it would permit West German citizens to visit other East German cities in addition to East Berlin. West Berliners got this right under the Berlin four-power agreement signed last year, but West German visiting rights remained restricted to East Berlin, except for special cases.

The Bonn government already has ratified the traffic treaty. Following the exchange of documents, the treaty was expected to go into effect at midnight tomorrow.

In another move considered conciliatory, the East German parliament passed a citizenship law relinquishing its claim to refugees who fled to the West.

It said the refugees no longer

## New Cabinet Is Formed In Norway

OSLO, Oct. 15 (AP).—Norway's three-week-old government crisis was resolved today when Premier-designate Lars Korvald announced he has succeeded in forming a three-party centrist minority cabinet.

The 56-year-old chairman of the Christian Peoples party went to the Royal Palace and presented to King Olav V the names of the cabinet members who are to replace Labor Premier Trygve Bratteli's caretaker government later this week.

The Korvald cabinet is made up by representatives of his own party, the anti-EEC faction of the split Liberal party and the anti-Common Market Center party, which released both its chairman Jon Aunshelm, 50, and Deputy Chairman Dagfinn Vaerly, 48, for cabinet posts.

The Liberal party got five ministries and the Center party six, plus a cumulative minister without portfolio to be appointed later in the Ministry of Church and Education.

Mr. Korvald's party settled for three less important ministries in addition to the premiership. As expected, prominent anti-Market Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Fisheries and Industry.

Mr. Bratteli's government resigned after the Sept. 25 referendum rejected joining the enlarged Common Market with Britain, Denmark and Ireland next Jan. 1.

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In another move considered conciliatory, the East German parliament passed a citizenship law relinquishing its claim to refugees who fled to the West.

It said the refugees no longer

7 Horses Die at Sea

PALERMO, Sicily, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Seven Swiss horses on a sea voyage from Naples to Palermo for this week's Palermo International horse show arrived dead, police said yesterday. Fourteen horses from West Germany also traveling on the Canguro Azzurro ferry arrived alive.

The two sides met yesterday at the border town of Abara under the auspices of Salim al-Yafi, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League and chairman of the league's mediation committee, which has worked out a formula to normalize relations between the two Yemens.

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## Protestants In Ulster Vs. Protestants

Defense Regiment  
Sent In, Quells Riot

BELFAST, Oct. 16 (UPI).—part-time soldiers of the 7th Defense Regiment passed a first test in riot control today, military spokesman said.

Military authorities sent mainly Protestant UDR men to the Castlereagh area of Belfast, where Protestants were rioting for the fourth time in a week.

"After the UDR went in, it got very quiet very fast," spokesman said.

About 500 Protestants who had barricaded several of the streets with hijacked trucks and bashed soldiers with bottles and stones until the early hours of the morning.

Military authorities have apprehended about the riot, Belfast because the area is the stronghold of the 3rd strong Ulster Defense Association (UDA), the Protestant equivalent of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Direct Confrontation

They feared that any direct confrontation between the UDA and British Army.

Riot control was a new assignment for the reservists who the force was formed three years ago have been restricted to sentries and at roadblocks.

A spokesman for the UDA said that a number of 1st UDA men were in Belfast training UDA in weapons and guerrilla warfare. He said that the men had been trained in the UDA and that they were not to be used in the UDA.

Authorities said today that were checking a claim by a smaller and more militant Volunteer Force (UVF) that the club last week let men they were looking to through their fingers.

The UVF said that their convicted murderer, Au Spencer, was among the 50 arrested in the raid but because his disguise was so troops turned him loose.

Bombers on Trial

WINCHESTER, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Three men were today accused of the bombing of a British Army troop barracks at Aldershot, land.

The bomb, left in a car, killed seven people including a Roman Catholic priest, and blew a two-deep crater in the ground. Attorney General Sir Peter Linton, leading the prosecution.

The three men, Irish Limerick, Noel Jenkins, Francis Kinsane, 34, and Michael Duignan, 39, face a total of 23 charges, though only three were charged with murder. All three pleaded not guilty.

Elsewhere in Ulster, British troops killed a gunman and wounded a man when they tried to clear a roadblock tonight.

The shooting broke out in Coagh, 25 miles west of Belfast, when troops halted the three in an auto at a checkpoint. Three were believed to be members of the IRA.

As soldiers searched for them, the third pulled out a den rifle. Troops cut him before he could fire.

His two companions broke in the darkness and three shouted warnings to the army said. They were down by a volley of auto weapons fire.

One of them died later of wounds and the other was in serious condition.

In Dungannon, 35 miles west of Belfast, the courthouse was hit with two bombs believed to have been planted in suit. Two armed terrorists dumped a half hour before charges expired.

UN Council Session

Requested by Senegal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 16 (UPI).—Senegal today requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council, alleging aggression by Portugal last Thursday, a spokesman for the Senegalese delegation said.

Consultations were started immediately among the 15 council members concerning a date for the meeting.

Emilio Bacard

Of Cuban Rum Industry Dies

MIAMI, Oct. 16 (AP).—Emilio Bacard, 95, son of the founder of the Bacard rum industry, the last surviving ranking officer of Cuba's war of independence, died today at his home in Miami.

Mr. Bacard was born in Santiago de Cuba where famous rum brand was established in 1862.

In 1895, he was a field officer for Gen. Antonio Maceo during the invasion of Cuba by independence forces. He rose to the rank of colonel when he was 22 and was seriously wounded during the siege of a Spanish fortress in Cuba's Matanzas Province.

Mr. Bacard fled Cuba with family after Premier Fulgencio Batista seized power. He, Imports, Inc., established headquarters in Miami in 1960.

Lindsay H. White

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP).—Lindsay H. White, 63, who served as the first U.S. cultural affairs officer in Ghana from 1970 and then as cultural affairs officer in Nigeria, died Saturday of pneumonia.

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## Uganda Expels 3 British Heads of Medical Schools, Hospital

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 16 (UPI)—President Idi Amin ordered the expulsion of three British medical professionals from the country.

The three men had "no right in Uganda" and had been

## Death Discusses Curbs With Labor, Industry

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—The Minister Edward Heath

has begun a major effort to make trade unions and industrial leaders here to accept curbs on wage and price increases in a bid to halt the rising cost of living.

Mr. Heath met leaders of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) in an atmosphere of gloom following the announcement by one union that it would reject any wage increase.

Mr. Heath said the three men were "feeding the people of Uganda with political propaganda." He also accused them of leaving their profession to "interfere in the non-Ugandan Asian-expulsion problem, which is not their concern at all."

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confusing other foreigners, telling them to leave the country because there were going to be disorders.

Gen. Amin named the men as Sir Ian MacAdam, head of the Makerere Medical School's department of surgery; Prof. Richard Trussel, head of the school's department of obstetrics and gynecology; and Dr. David Berkham, the chief government physician at Mulago Hospital here.

Prof. Trussel, from Birmingham, has been here 15 years, and Dr. Berkham, a Londoner, 10 years. Sir Ian, who was born in Southern Rhodesia, has lived in Uganda for 25 years.

Amin Statement  
In a statement issued after Gen. Amin visited Mulago Hospital and broadcast by the government radio here tonight, the president said the three doctors should resign and leave the country at once.

"Uganda will not at all feel their absence, because it has very many promising, young and brilliant Ugandan doctors who can take over from them immediately. The sooner they leave the better for Uganda doctors."

Gen. Amin said the three men were "feeding the people of Uganda with political propaganda." He also accused them of leaving their profession to "interfere in the non-Ugandan Asian-expulsion problem, which is not their concern at all."

High Commissioner Goes  
ENTRANCE, Uganda, Oct. 16 (AP)—British High Commissioner Richard Slater left today for London, where he will consult with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

British officials declined to give any further details, and it was not clear whether he would return here. President Amin said last week he wanted Mr. Slater to leave with the last batch of British Asians being expelled before Nov. 8—the deadline for their departure.

Mr. Slater, accompanied by his wife, was seen off from the airport here by senior High Commissioner officials. There was no one present on behalf of the Ugandan government.

Gen. Amin said last week he wanted Mr. Slater to leave because he had been telling British teachers to leave Uganda and saying that there was going to be trouble here. Mr. Slater denied this allegation.

Yesterday Uganda's Foreign Minister, Waaguna Ekibi, said Uganda had decided to expel the high commissioner because he was "no longer promoting good relations between Uganda and Great Britain."



OOPS—Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk's hair caught fire from sparks of acetylene torch he was using to cut ribbon and metal bar at ceremonies opening convention of American Society of Metals yesterday. The fire was quickly put out by a bystander who slapped Mr. Perk on the head, hurting him only in his dignity.

## Russian Visions Space Ship Using 3 Sources of Power

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (NYT)—The Soviet Union's leading rocket designer has predicted that by 1980 there will be flights into deep space powered by a combination of chemical fuel, nuclear and electric engines.

Such a combination "will enable spacecraft to cover huge interplanetary distances at tremendous velocities," the rocket designer, Valentin P. Glushko, said in an interview published here this weekend.

Mr. Glushko, 64, who has been associated with the Soviet space effort since its inception, is one of the few publicly identified leaders of the secrecy-shrouded program. The identity of others has generally been disclosed only after their deaths.

In his view, the future combination rockets will be launched with liquid or solid chemical fuel, as is now the practice. Such chemical fuels depend on an oxidizer for combustion and de-

velop the powerful thrust needed to overcome the earth's force of gravity.

Once beyond the dense layers of the earth's atmosphere, Mr. Glushko suggested, a nuclear rocket engine would take over. The United States is known to be experimenting with nuclear propulsion systems in the so-called Nerva Project.

Finally, in interplanetary space, according to the Soviet rocket designer, electrical engines of low thrust will be able to impart great velocities to spacecraft in the absence of gravity.

"By the end of the decade," Mr. Glushko was quoted as having said, "such carrier rockets will find wide application."

The future of rocket propulsion systems, including the use of nuclear-power generation, is also understood to have been discussed at the weeklong Astronautics Congress in Vienna that ended Saturday.

## New Israel Policy: Preventive, Not Reprisal, Raids

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Israel served notice to the Arab world today that its latest air raids into Lebanon and Syria were just the beginning of a new policy of preventive rather than reprisal strikes against Arab guerrillas there.

Premier Golda Meir told the Knesset (parliament) that "our war against the Arab terrorists... cannot be limited to defensive means, to safeguarding and self-defense."

Instead, she said, "it must be active in all that has to do with the detection of murderers, of their bases, their actions and operations, to foil their designs and, in particular, to stamp out the terrorist organizations."

Mrs. Meir said guerrilla attacks abroad only "lend added force to the justification of our initiatives to strike at the terrorist bases and concentrations in the neighboring countries, from which they set out to carry out their criminal missions."

She spoke just 24 hours after Israeli planes had hit four guerrilla bases in Lebanon and one in Syria in the first strike under the new "hit-them-first" policy.

She said no Arab state that supports the guerrillas shall be absolved from responsibility for their actions.

Mr. Meir added that she viewed "with gravity" yesterday's statement by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that he sees the Palestinian guerrilla movement as "the legitimate representation of the Palestinian people."

She reiterated an earlier pledge that Israel has "no choice but to strike at the terrorist organizations wherever we can reach them. That is our obligation to ourselves and to peace. We shall fulfill that obligation undauntedly."

Most of her 45-minute speech was devoted to explaining the investigation into the massacre of 11 Israeli Olympians at Munich. She said three officials of the security services had been sacked because of the breakdown in protection there.

### UN Complaint Planned

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Lebanon decided today to file a complaint to the United Nations Security Council against the Israeli air attacks on Lebanese villages yesterday, the national news agency said.

### Disident Guerrillas

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (AP)—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat appeared headed for a showdown today with a disident commando group that wants to continue raids into Is-

rael from Lebanon despite an agreement with the army to halt them.

The leader of the disidents, identified only by his code name of Abu Youssef Kayed, was also quoted as vowing "to fight until death" if attacked. He warned

the Lebanese Army not to intervene.

The two sides clashed in Lebanon's western Bekaa Valley, 40 miles southeast of Beirut, on Saturday and two guerrillas were killed.

The Beirut newspaper An

Nahar estimated today that Kayed's followers number 1,000 commandos.

Mr. Arafat has ordered the moratorium on guerrilla activities in south Lebanon to avoid a confrontation with the Lebanese Army.

### Seeks Spare Parts for Arms

## Egypt Premier in Russia to Smooth Ties

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (NYT)—Assis Sidky, the Egyptian premier, arrived today for talks with the Soviet leadership aimed at easing strains between Moscow and Cairo in the wake of Egypt's expulsion of 20,000 Russian military advisers in July.

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and First Deputy Premier Dmitri S. Polyansky welcomed Mr. Sidky on the first visit by a high-level Egyptian to Moscow since the expulsion.

At a banquet in Mr. Sidky's honor, the Soviet premier acknowledged that Soviet-Egyptian friendship has a "many trials in the past year" but said their relations can develop now in a "spirit of mutual confidence."

Mr. Kosygin said the Kremlin "emphatically rejects" charges that East-West détente means the Soviet Union "has allegedly reached some collusion with the

imperialists on a Middle East settlement to the detriment of the interests of the Arab countries."

The gist of his speech was to assert the parallel interests and policies of Cairo and Moscow, while paying court to President Anwar Sadat's desire to assert Egyptian independence from any other power.

In keeping with Moscow's long-established line, he reiterated Soviet interest in promoting a political settlement in the region, but he revived a Soviet formulation that "Arab countries have the right to fight with all means against aggression, against encroachments upon their independence and territorial integrity" by Israel.

He gave no hint, however, that Moscow was prepared to supply the offensive weapons that the Egyptians consider essential for renewed military campaigns against the Israelis. It was Soviet refusal to provide such weapons that Mr. Sadat cited as the reason for sending home the Soviet advisers in July.

In the intervening months the Kremlin has made a point of ostentatiously diversifying its political investments in the Middle East by stepping up arms supplies to Syria and some of the Palestinian guerrillas, by signing a 15-year economic agreement with Iran last week, as well as deepening involvement in the Iraqi economy, especially the oil industry.

And subsequent events in the Middle East and elsewhere have played into Moscow's hand, drawing Cairo back toward a more traditional alignment with the Soviet Union and strengthening the Soviet hand in the round of negotiations that began here today.

Mr. Sidky is understood to have as one of his objectives renewed assurances from the Kremlin that Moscow will continue both this economic aid and supplies of spare parts for massive amounts of Soviet military equipment previously supplied to the Egyptian armed forces.



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## The Status of President Thieu

With rumor swirling in the wake of the secret talks between Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho and a growing belief in the South Vietnamese Army that a cease-fire is imminent, it is difficult to separate fact from mood, hard negotiation from soft talk. But there can be little doubt that the status of the Thieu regime is central to the discussions.

It has become a cliché of American politics that the war is being fought to insure the tenure of President Thieu. And Mr. Thieu's conduct of political affairs has not been of a kind to endear him to the American public or to justify his continued hold on power on democratic principles. But the real question about the Thieu regime—from the administration standpoint—is not its continuance but its alternative.

Contrary to Sen. McGovern's assertions about his own peace plan, the North Vietnamese do not want an American withdrawal before there is some kind of political settlement, even if it is a transitional one. The Nixon policy also looks toward a political adjustment of some kind, although President Nixon did offer a proposal of a cease-fire, followed by American withdrawal, leaving the political arrangements to the Vietnamese, although preferably under international supervision. But what kind of transition regime can be established?

President Thieu has a constituency in South Vietnam. Its validity, despite electoral manipulation and suppression of the opposition, is at least as good as that of the North Vietnamese Politburo or the heads of the Viet Cong apparatus. So far as legitimacy is concerned, the ideal protagonists in any

diplomatic dealings would be the present Saigon government and that of Hanoi.

But this is impracticable—neither Hanoi nor Saigon really wants to deal with one another. So some arbitrary selection will probably be made. Hanoi asks a tripartite grouping: representatives of the Viet Cong, of the present government and of the more or less silent non-Communist opposition. The fact that this was tried in Laos, and failed, offers a warning—but cannot be allowed to form an insurmountable obstacle. Nevertheless, the personnel under any imposed, interim government for South Vietnam is a difficult matter to decide.

There are two Vietnamese armies in the South, one taking its orders from Saigon and the other, despite the pretenses of an autonomous Viet Cong, from Hanoi. Whatever government is selected must, if there is to be any kind of an effective armistice, command the allegiance or at least the consent of both forces. It cannot be assumed, as so many Americans assume, that there is no loyalty whatever to President Thieu; at the same time it is apparently more than Hanoi will concede to allow him to function in any capacity. He, of course, is reluctant to give up any authority.

This is the real dilemma in the negotiations. It is not one created out of whole cloth by the Nixon administration to justify continued war nor, so far as can be detected now, would it disappear under the McGovern plan. That it shows any signs of yielding to diplomacy is encouraging. The alternatives are not, as campaign oratory suggests, stubbornness by Mr. Nixon or surrender by Mr. McGovern. It lies, rather, in an approach to statesmanship on the part of both Hanoi and Saigon.

## Japan Rearms

Japan's plans to double military spending to about \$15 billion over the next five years is certain to revive anxious memories of Japanese militarism in Asia despite Premier Tanaka's assurances that the arms build-up would be purely defensive. The proposed new defense budget does have a disquieting appearance of running directly counter to the trend toward détente in the area, dramatized by Mr. Tanaka's friendly visit to Peking.

Nevertheless, when viewed in perspective, the military proposals approved by the Japanese cabinet last week provide scant cause for immediate alarm. At most, Japan's arms spending under a five-year plan will amount to no more than 1 percent of gross national product, a ratio well below the world average of about 6.5 percent.

Although the military budget has already increased sharply this year, Tokyo's spending for social welfare, education and public works has risen at an even faster pace. Premier Tanaka has pledged that foreign aid will continue to match arms outlays, an enlightened ordering of priorities matched by no other developed nation.

In terms of the potential afforded by a still rapidly expanding economy—one that

trails only those of the United States and the Soviet Union in total output—Japan's protected military expenditures remain among the most restrained in the world. If the Japanese appear to be shedding some of the inhibitions generated by their disastrous defeat in World War II, there are no clear signs of any revival of virulent militarism.

An expansion of Japanese "self-defense forces" within the limits proposed by Premier Tanaka's government should give Japan's neighbors no valid basis for fear. However, the maintenance of such a limit will depend in large measure on external development, including the future course of Japanese-American relations.

The Nixon administration has openly encouraged Japanese rearmament. By contrast, Sen. McGovern has identified with the goal of helping Japan to become the first great power without a massive military arsenal. His idea is that American forces still in Japan "serve the original purpose designed for them—to help provide for the defense of Japan, and not to become involved in military ventures in Southeast Asia." The future peace of Asia may well depend on a change in U.S. policy along the lines proposed by Mr. McGovern.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Progress With Hungary

The apparent détente in Soviet-American relations is being followed by a greater cordiality between the United States and the Warsaw Pact nations of Eastern Europe. Prime beneficiary among the smaller Communist powers is Poland, a land from which nearly three million Americans can trace their origin. Poland has received visits not only from President Nixon but also from several members of his cabinet as well as from other high officials. Now it looks as though Hungary is next in line.

The improved atmosphere in Washington-Budapest relations has just been strikingly demonstrated by the rapidly with which an old source of tension, the dispute over damage and property claims arising from World War II, has now been provisionally settled. The amounts of money involved were never

very large, but in the cold war atmosphere the differences have been insoluble for a generation. It required only a brief period of negotiations recently to reach a mutually satisfactory compromise.

When the preliminary accord now agreed on is formalized—probably early next year—the way will be smoothed for needed congressional action to grant Hungary most-favored-nation tariff treatment. A small country heavily dependent upon foreign trade, Hungary regards such improved access to American markets as an important matter. The United States also has an interest in helping Hungary, which, within the inevitable constraints imposed by its political and geographic situation, is today one of the more progressive states of Eastern Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Living by the Book

Past attempts by Libya's twopenny Mohammed, President Qadhafi, to force his two million wretched subjects to live according to the Koran have provoked no more than mild amusement. By his latest decree, which restores the ancient Koranic punishment of amputating the right hand of thieves but

brings in modern surgery with anesthetics for the operation, is an obscenity which can only shock people of all creeds and races. Qadhafi has more than once appealed to Cairo for "total union" with the Egyptians. Perhaps it is time they took over, if only to save what he has left of the Arab name.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1897

PARIS—The next Mayor of New York will be the Chief Magistrate of the greatest city in the world excepting London. Its population will exceed three millions. Only six states in the Union have a greater population than three millions. They are Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Mayor will be elected for four years and will be ineligible for the next succeeding term. His salary will be \$15,000 a year.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States may join other nations in establishing a chain of weather stations in the Arctic Circle in an endeavor to locate accurately the Polar front where air currents from the Equator meet currents from the Poles. The location of this front would enable the meteorologists to make more accurate weather forecasts. Interested government officials are saying they may ask Congress for an appropriation to erect at least two stations.



'Well, If It Ain't the Establishment!'

## The Wallace Factor

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Among some political observers it has become a sport to pour-moisture George McGovern as a presidential candidate. His fallings, it is said, have cost the Democrats what should have been a good if not favored position in 1972. That argument seems less persuasive when one compares the latest Gallup Poll with the figures at this point in the 1968 campaign. Here is the current result, just published:

Nixon—60 percent.  
McGovern—34 percent.  
Undecided—6 percent.  
These were the figures reported by Gallup at this time four years ago.  
Nixon—43 percent.  
Humphrey—31 percent.  
Wallace—30 percent.  
Undecided—6 percent.

### Little Judge Out

The big difference is George Wallace. There are always many factors in political choice, but that is the one that leaps out of the comparative figures: The little judge from Alabama is not running in 1972.

One survey of voter preference indicates that Wallace could do as well in this election as the last if he were on the ballot. Most important, with Wallace out 80 percent of his supporters go for Nixon—and would have gone that way last time.

If you take the 1968 Wallace support and distribute 80 percent to Nixon, you find that the 1968 Gallup table would look very much like today's. In short, George McGovern is attracting about as many votes as Hubert Humphrey—although he is running against an incumbent President who has totally committed the resources of the White House to politics.

But of course McGovern had to do better than Humphrey, to win, almost certainly has to take a good part of the Wallace vote. Back in the primary period his strategists argued that he could. Wallace supporters were alienated people ready for a change in America, they said, who was needed was a New Populism to bring them along with traditional liberals.

Probably the theory was romantic all along. The people who tell poll-takers that they like Wallace are very often disaffected from the system. It is true; they condemn politicians of both major parties. But they are culturally conservative. They tend to be for the war, against welfare and social reform and trendy life styles.

### Unfair Tax System

The one area in which the Wallace people are most strongly for change is the economy and taxation. They and indeed a majority of all voters regard the American tax system as unfair. That should have been an issue overwhelmingly helpful to McGovern, for he was committed to sweeping tax reform. What went wrong? McGovern has simply not dramatized the grotesque inequities that enable the rich in America to get richer at public expense. He has failed to capitalize on the pervasive resentment of our tax system. By careless thinking of his own and bad staff work he seemed to focus attention instead on the welfare problem, where, to put it bluntly, there were no votes to be won.

In the depth opinion surveys, people say that Nixon likes the rich and McGovern the poor. When Wallace supporters and blue-collar workers generally face the choice in those terms, one opinion analyst says, "They would rather identify with successful executives or money men than with what they consider the shiftless poor."

The failure on that score has been amplified by personality. George McGovern has come through as "soft," when Wallace voters were likely to be open to persuasion only by a reformist candidate who seemed tough. Probably only a Kennedy kind of figure could have done it; perhaps only a Kennedy.

When one understands the importance of the Wallace vote to Nixon, it is even more astounding that there should be a serious effort to attract liberal votes for him. An example to hand, a particularly easy one, is a letter sent to some New Yorkers by Leo Cherne, an old Cold War-

rior. It calls McGovern an isolationist and says he would "abruptly terminate" American aid to refugees and orphans in Asia.

### Crude Lie

The lie is so crude that the mind reels: George McGovern wants to end the American bombing that creates the refugees and orphans, and then supply humanitarian aid in large amounts. It is Richard Nixon who has bombed Indochina for the last four years. Is it conceivable that any thoughtful liberal will forget that in a misguided attempt to be hard-nosed?

My own guess is that the election will be much closer than the polls now indicate. But in any case it is certainly in the interest of liberal-minded people—those who worry about wire-tapping and economic inequality and American destruction of Southeast Asia—to prevent a landslide that could be taken as a right-wing mandate.

## McGovern on Peace

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—George McGovern has decided to run on what he is parlaying into an unsummed pledge of Richard Nixon. According to the McGovern campaign took out full page ads on the fourth anniversary of Mr. Nixon's now-famous declaration: "Those who have had a chance for four years, and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance."

I say now-famous declaration because it did not cause a ripple at the time it was made. It was in Santa Monica, on Oct. 9, 1968, at the Civic Auditorium, Mr. Nixon was addressing a crowd of 4,000 people. The New York Times headlined the speech the next day: "Nixon Promises to Seek a Law Banning Lewd Mail to Children." Which reminds me, I am not aware that Mr. Nixon succeeded in fulfilling that promise—he was blocked by a Democratic committee. Neither am I aware that George McGovern has hit him for this quite concrete failure. On the other hand, Mr. McGovern isn't likely to do that. Take away their lewd mail, and what have the children got left? That would be the final betrayal of George McGovern.

### Nixon Heckled

Way down in the story, the reporter tells of the heckling of Richard Nixon by peace protesters. It was to them that he shouted out his judgment that "those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance." The literalness with which Mr. McGovern is taking that campaign pledge suggests a crabbled analytical mind.

For one thing, if you go ahead and take the statement literally, why should we suppose that Nixon was correct? McGovern takes him to be incorrect in almost every other particular. So why should he happen to be correct only when he lays down the law that a President who cannot produce peace in four years should not be re-elected? Is McGovern saying that the American people were wrong in voting for

Abraham Lincoln in 1864? He had four years, but hadn't yet brought peace. Were the American people wrong in voting for Franklin Roosevelt in 1944? He certainly hadn't produced peace.

If one gets away from the literalness of the term, what is it that is generally meant by "producing peace"? It means producing peace for the United States. Peace for the United States is generally measured by an end to the loss of American lives. The United States is still spending money in the Indochinese theater. But the expenditure of that money, a small percentage of our total military budget, was not the major issue accorded by Nixon in 1968.

Clearly, if he had said that by the end of his term of office not one American soldier would be dying in Vietnam, that statement would have been considered more newsworthy than his pledge to take the dirty pictures away from the children. But, in fact, Mr. Nixon has accomplished peace in this sense. Substantively, he has lived up to his pledge at Santa Monica of four years ago.

Fighting remains, so that technically it can indeed be said that he has not "produced peace." How can anyone produce peace, so long as there are people in the world who are willing to fight to dominate other people, and so long as there are people willing to fight to maintain their independence? What George McGovern would do is to punish those who would fight to maintain their independence. So that what George McGovern's pledge to the American people is reducible to is: I pledge that I shall produce peace in the world by denying to anyone the arms with which to resist aggression.

But McGovern does not encourage people to take him literally. Whether he is promising a thousand dollars to every man, woman and child, which promise he now asks us to accept metaphorically. Or whether he is promising to back Bagleton one thousand percent. He is now formally pledged to breaking prom-

## Bernard Levin From London:

If they expected the queen to swoon away  
... they were disappointed; she smiled  
at the young people  
... and went her way unperturbed.

LONDON.—"Oh, dear, oh dear, oh dear," says the college president in James Thurber's "The Male Animal," at the height of the row over the McCarthy investigation of his university, "I haven't had such a day since poor Dr. Freudenberg shot his secretary." Well, last week we had in Britain such a day as we have not had for, I calculate, about 120 years: Queen Elizabeth II—not the ship of that name but the monarch—was booted, catbaited, jostled and subjected to the shouting and chanting of obscenities.

The queen was paying a visit to Stirling University—one of the less distinguished Scottish colleges, not far north of Edinburgh and situated in that historically most uneasy of Scotland's regions, where the Lowlands end and the Highlands begin. Her visit was a routine one—the kind of thing monarchs do tirelessly, all year round, and which must make their job virtually unendurable as they listen to the same stale speeches, accept the same faded bouquet and cut the ribbon across the doorway of a new laboratory or music room built in the same hideous architectural style. There was a row not long ago when people started to question whether the royal family were paid too much; for duties such as visits to Stirling University not all the gold in Fort Knox would provide adequate compensation.

### Students Protest

A group of students, learning of the queen's visit, decided to protest against it (it seems that the total cost to public funds was £1,200). This they did by holding a "sit-in" in one of the university's public buildings, planning to embarrass the royal party by forcing them to pick their way between the students' recumbent forms. Unfortunately, the building they chose was either not on the royal itinerary at all, or was to be visited only towards the end of the tour. The consequence was that the boys and girls grew tired of sitting on the floor having no notice taken of them, and—to while away the time—began to drink. Having thus fortified themselves, some of them rushed off to where the royal party was, and started to shout rude words and sing rude songs, and to push and shove, and generally to try to make themselves noticed.

Now the queen, as must be tolerably well known, is married to the Duke of Edinburgh, who used to be in the British Navy. It is inconceivable that life is what it is, the duke has a marmalade side down, once carpet at breakfast in Buckingham Palace, or that he never reacted as the rest would, by omitting one or two of the words he learned at (a) in the navy, and which the dents were shouting at the queen, therefore, they expected her to swoon away, or even burst out at breakfast in Buckingham Palace, or that he never reacted as the rest would, by omitting one or two of the words he learned at (a) in the navy, and which the dents were shouting at the queen, therefore, they expected her to swoon away, or even burst out at breakfast in Buckingham Palace, or that he never reacted as the rest would, by omitting one or two of the words he learned at (a) in the navy, and which the dents were shouting at the queen, therefore, they expected her to swoon away, or even burst out at breakfast in Buckingham Palace, or that he never reacted as the rest would, by omitting one or two of the words he learned at (a) in the 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## RT An American at the Louvre

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—The headline show at the Louvre now is "Collection de François Ier," arranged and catalogued by Janet Cox-Rearick.

Her participation at this level of local conservatism like a 11 earthquake. There are no who assume that French art circles should be "bien pensants."

An American, Miss Janet Cox-Rearick, is a professor of art at New York City's Hunter College. Her specialty is the 16th century.

The Louvre is getting young—said Miss Cox-Rearick, an art historian, 5-foot 9-inches tall, blonde, and energetic. She planned on for a year, doing a dissertation on the 16th-century French painter, Pontormo.

Although she has been a lecturer at the Frick Museum and at the Chicago Institute, still, how did she get along the high road of the Louvre?

Well, if you really want to know how it was, she said, "I had to do with a man."

On the day she was hired at the Louvre in 1964, she took one look at the man and said to herself, "Janet, you're never going to meet any man around here."

A Meeting In the elevator that first day, someone said, "Miss Cox-Rearick, this is Mr. Wille Hitzcock, professor of musicology."

They were married the next year and then began the problem of logistics. His subject was 17th-century French music.

"So we had to create a Paris-Florence axis. We arranged to alternate our sabbaticals. When I went to Italy, he took a year without pay to do special research and vice-versa."

In 1968-69, my husband came to France on a Fulbright to do a monograph on Marc-Antoine Charpentier, the 17th-century composer. We had to find something for me to do. I decided to work on Italian art in France. I became fascinated by what had been bought in the 16th century and the taste, and narrowed it

to the royal collections of François Ier and Henri II.

"I worked much of the time at the Louvre and the curators in the painting section all knew me. Still, when they asked me to do this exhibition, I was astonished."

"I was even more astonished that they allowed me to help hang the show and that they accepted my attributions."

Cox-Rearick credits include attributing "The Holy Family" (No. 36 in the show) to both Raphael and his disciple Giulio Romano instead of to Raphael alone, establishing the "Portrait of the Artist with Friend" as a Raphael rather than a Pontormo, assigning the title of "Portrait of a Lady at the Court of Milan" to a Leonardo da Vinci painting more generally known as "La Belle Ferronnière."

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The other highpoint came with Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with the Royal Shakespeare Company. But, again, if you missed the play in Berlin, you can catch it elsewhere in Europe.

For those whose interests lie less in music and theater, this year's festival will surely remain in memory for the most extensive Continental exhibition yet of works by J.M.W. Turner, on loan from London. Art critics throughout Germany called the show a sensation.

But Berlin critics pointed out that, in the field of art, the festival offered almost nothing else.

After four years as director of the Berlin Festival, Walter Schmieding is stepping down. Ulrich Eckhardt, who comes from Bonn, is taking his place. He will be assisted—and, no doubt, harassed—by a board of advisers.

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### Plays

"U.S.A." a dramatic revue, adapted by Paul Shyre from the John Dos Passos trilogy, and staged by the City Center Acting Company at the Good Shepherd-Faith Church in Lincoln Center, found little favor with Mel Gussow, The Times. "If you see only one of the plays in this excellent company's repertoire—and I suggest that you see many—this is not the one to see. In the original, detail, documentation and journalistic observation added up to a collective portrait of America."

On stage, as adapted by Mr. Shyre, they add up to primer-book history and primer-book theater. "For the actors, Shyre's adaptation poses a problem, Gussow says, namely because "it is impossible to offer characterizations when there are no characters."

Neither of these estimates coincides with my personal recollection of beaver, which I do not remember as having been particularly dark in color, rather the contrary. It offered, unpleasantly, little resistance to the teeth. It impressed me as resembling rather than a rabbit. I ate it roasted, but felt it would have been better stewed, with high seasoning. I was chiefly fascinated by the bones, which I recall as wide, flat, and as light as those of birds.

My memory may be at fault, for this was in 1957 and I have not tasted beaver since. It is probable, however, that the conflict between these two reports and my own experience is the result, in the first case, of the fact that I ate the European beaver (*Castor fiber*) and not the larger American beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and in the second that Larousse was talking about wild beaver while the animal I ate was domesticated. A French company had set out to raise beaver for the table, which was how I got to taste it. I have

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heard nothing about this enterprise since, so I suppose the experiment was not a success. If domesticated beaver still exists in France, a clue to what happened to it may be provided by the 1967 "Larousse Gastronomique," which has dropped its earlier description of beaver meat as "that of the dead of domesticated beaver" "is excellent in pâté."

Wild beaver would hardly get into French pâté for the animal has become too rare in Europe, and consequently too costly, to serve as a pâté ingredient. It was a common animal in earlier days, and may even have given its name to Paris' other river, the one of whose existence many Parisians are unaware, for nowadays it runs through the city underground. Its name is the Bievre, which was the old French word for beaver (the present word is *castor*). The Bievre was lined with tanneries and one of the skins they treated was, of course, beaver. For that matter, there may have been beaver dams in the Bievre valley.

During Lent Today the European beaver is confined to Scandinavia and to small areas along the Rhine and the Elbe. The last, unless it is

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Dr. Eckhardt brings with him the imagination of Billy Rose and the patience of Job, the Berlin Festival may regain some of its past distinction and excellence.

Neither of these estimates coincides with my personal recollection of beaver, which I do not remember as having been particularly dark in color, rather the contrary. It offered, unpleasantly, little resistance to the teeth. It impressed me as resembling rather than a rabbit. I ate it roasted, but felt it would have been better stewed, with high seasoning. I was chiefly fascinated by the bones, which I recall as wide, flat, and as light as those of birds.

My memory may be at fault, for this was in 1957 and I have not tasted beaver since. It is probable, however, that the conflict between these two reports and my own experience is the result, in the first case, of the fact that I ate the European beaver (*Castor fiber*) and not the larger American beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and in the second that Larousse was talking about wild beaver while the animal I ate was domesticated. A French company had set out to raise beaver for the table, which was how I got to taste it. I have

heard nothing about this enterprise since, so I suppose the experiment was not a success. If domesticated beaver still exists in France, a clue to what happened to it may be provided by the 1967 "Larousse Gastronomique," which has dropped its earlier description of beaver meat as "that of the dead of domesticated beaver" "is excellent in pâté."

Wild beaver would hardly get into French pâté for the animal has become too rare in Europe, and consequently too costly, to serve as a pâté ingredient. It was a common animal in earlier days, and may even have given its name to Paris' other river, the one of whose existence many Parisians are unaware, for nowadays it runs through the city underground. Its name is the Bievre, which was the old French word for beaver (the present word is *castor*). The Bievre was lined with tanneries and one of the skins they treated was, of course, beaver. For that matter, there may have been beaver dams in the Bievre valley.

During Lent Today the European beaver is confined to Scandinavia and to small areas along the Rhine and the Elbe. The last, unless it is

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## THEATER

### A 201st 'Crime and Punishment'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 16 (UPI)—André Barsacq's version of "Crime and Punishment" (at the Théâtre de l'Atelier) must be at least the 201st attempt to move the monumental novel into the confines of the proscenium arch. Such an attempt is as wrong-headed as dragging Michelangelo's "David" into a low-ceilinged chamber.

Barsacq's engineering operation—as with the previous efforts—functions on an erroneous premise, despite all the reverence, muscle strain, perspiring, pushing and shoving that have gone into it. The dimensions of this novel and the measurements of a play are irreconcilable. The book defies literal transposition and to transplant it scene by scene is quite pointless. A playwright, set the task, must extract the essence of the novel and then, with its major conflict and general story as guides, recreate it—not reproduce it—in theatrical form.

The dramatists Dostoevski satisfactorily would require the dramatic imagination of Hauptmann, the spellbinding intensity of Strindberg and the poetic inspiration of Hofmannsthal. Are there any takers?

Dostoevski's preoccupation with transgression and redemption—the binding thread that runs through all his fiction—has been traced by his biographers to an early experience. As a child of 8 he attended a Passion Week mass with his mother in the Moscow cathedral. An acolyte placed an enormous book on the lectern in the middle of the church, opened it and read, "There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job, and that man was perfect and upright and one that feared God and eschewed evil..." The little boy was shaken with a strange ecstasy, a mixture of awe and joy. If Job's faith touched him, Job's rebellion must have found an echo in his heart. In later life, the poet was never able to read those pages without what he called "moral elation." To capture this emotion is the duty of the playwright who would adapt "Crime and Punishment."

The instability of dramatizations of the novel is notorious. Man and boy, I have sat before countless reproductions—those of the cinema as well as those of the stage—and, hand on heart, I cannot recall a single one that, save for isolated flashes, even faintly suggested the turbulent power of the original. In the Richard Mansfield version the ineptness extended to the proposed title, "The Fool Bathed in His Heart: There is No God," which had to be reduced to "The Fool Bathed" to meet the marquee restrictions.

Barsacq has delivered the usual dramatized novel with all its familiar flaws. There is strained continuity, abrupt jumps, characterization by explanation, drama only by memory. He, like his predecessors, highlights the main events: Raskolnikov brooding in the solitude of his garret, his murder of the pawnbroker, his first summons to the police station, the family and Sonya episodes, and the student's confrontations with his sly pursuer. As a piece of stage carpentry it is roughly hewn and sprawling.



Niels Arestrup... Raskolnikov.

Instead of assembling the material in organized form, Barsacq presents it in innumerable scenes, film fashion, requiring constant scenery shifting. It is the novel stuffed, the work of a theatrical taxidermist.

It has the advantage of being well played, especially by Niels Arestrup as Raskolnikov and by Paul Le Person as his bland hunter, but as a play it is again Dostoevski boiled down into an old-fashioned melodrama.

Gorky's "The Lower Depths," one of the regulation sights on any Coe's tour of modern drama, is a director's dream. Among the directors who have realized their reveries of it to wide acclaim are Stanislavsky (who first staged it and created the role of Satine) Max Reinhardt, Barnovsky, Leo Bulgakov and Arthur Hopkins. One might imagine that all manner of presenting "The Lower Depths" had been exhausted by now, but Robert Hossain has come along with a few new ideas and an inviting production scheme.

His mise-en-scène of the current revival at the Odéon discloses an intelligent and novel conception. He employs the split stage with the dismal cellar on a lower level and, above it, the courtyard that leads to the below-stairs, the house. He opens proceedings violently with a dusty Russian rumble, a knife fight, on the upper region. This sets the Gorky tone of uncompromising realism.

There are other original touches, too, such as the sounding of the pipes of Pan in the

distance in the play's more tranquil moments, conveying the yearning of the specimens of hopeless humanity before us. He has grouped the company for striking stage pictures, but the company—that of the Théâtre Populaire de Reims—when it comes to acting, overdoes everything. The notion is excellent, but the performance is of a provincial shabbiness.

At the Espace Pierre Cardin the Free Street Theater of Chicago performs nightly at 8 p.m. Admission is free and so is the spirit of these young singers and dancers. The state of Illinois subsidizes the company, which usually plays in the open. In Paris, in addition to its indoor performances, it has played in public parks and gardens and will alternate between the theater and street presentations when it continues its tour to Brussels and Amsterdam.

Ancient Sculpture in Iran TEHRAN, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Iranian and Belgian archaeologists have discovered a bas-relief in the Luristan Mountains which they believe is over 2,800 years old. It was announced in Tehran yesterday.

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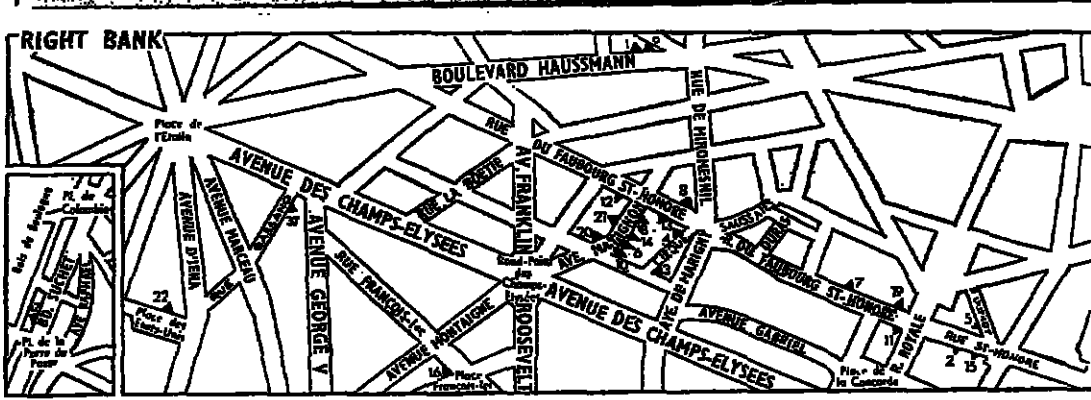
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## Japan's Payments Gap Widens During Month

YO, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—The balance-of-payments surplus for Japan in September was \$590 million, down from \$667 million in August and \$561 million in July, the Finance Ministry said in a provisional report.

Improvement centered on merchandise trade account, despite a 14 percent increase in imports, a \$350 million gain was recorded. In August, Japan's trade surplus totaled \$1.1 billion, and in September it was \$851 million.

Exports rose an impressive 37 percent from a year earlier to \$1.65 billion. Exports, however, totaled a record \$2.58 billion, percent from a year earlier, developments in the trade indicate that the government can have to revise the

## EC to Check 'Pacts' with Japan

By David Hawthorth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16 (REUTERS).—The European Commission is set to retain some political control over the increasing number of trade agreements between European and Japanese manufacturers, the commission has announced it will in future check all such agreements to ensure they do not undermine the free trade area.

The last year EEC authorities have been worried about the erosion of these agreements, made on a purely private and without reference to the EEC trade policies, such as electronic components, textiles, radios, ball bearings and cars are all subject to import limitations.

The commission feels that if similar pacts continue to be made, it could result in effective self-imposed barriers to a wide range of products, and at the time further discourage the use from negotiating a treaty with the whole EEC.

Some Exceptions

The commission is not trying to self-limitation agreements. It recognizes that in cases, and for defined periods, they may be necessary, especially in countries which do not have a safeguard clause in their trade agreements with Japan.

As EEC countries no longer have the right to negotiate on a national basis with Japan, the commission is clearly trying to take the offensive and put the onus on Tokyo to come to a global scale with the rest of the community next year.

The future self-limitation agreement will have to be registered with the commission which, scrutiny, could refer it to the European Court of Justice, by putting the company at risk of heavy

penalties.

This procedure should help EEC countries informally earned it may take unilateral trade measures to curb the flood of new exports into the community. In the first two months of this year the value of these exports amounted to over \$300 million, that is, over 21 percent more than during the same period last year.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Hughes to Sell Oil Tool Division

Hughes Tool Co. says it has filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission for a proposed offering of all five million shares of the capital stock of a new corporation it formed to acquire the business and assets of its oil tool division. At the time of the offering, the new corporation will become the Hughes Tool Co., and the present Hughes Tool Co. will change its name to Hughes Corp. All of the assets and businesses of the present Hughes Tool Co., except for the oil tool division, are to be retained by Hughes Corp., whose sole stockholder will continue to be Howard R. Hughes. Mr. Hughes will own no interest in the new corporation after the proposed offering.

### IBM Systems for Textile Industry

International Business Machines has introduced a low-cost optical scanner and a new system for monitoring the weaving and knitting process in the textile industry. It says the IBM 3680 optical scanner, reader and control system, used to read optical character recognition for the first time, allowing them to bypass the interim data entry step of converting information to another machine-readable form, such as punched cards. Rental for the 3680 begins at \$1,970 while purchase prices will start at \$31,000, IBM says.

### China May Buy Japan Steel Complex

China is interested in purchasing a large-scale automated steel product manufacturing complex from Japan, reports from various sources indicate. Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a Tokyo economic newspaper, quotes trade sources as saying the Chinese have made an inquiry through a "friendly" Japanese trading firm for facilities costing as much

as 100 billion yen (\$330 million). It says the Chinese are interested in a hot rolling mill, a cold rolling mill, a strip mill, a silicon steel plate mill and a galvanizing plant, all computer-controlled and capable of processing a total of 3 million metric tons of steel a year. At Asahi Trading Co., the "friendly" firm considered most likely to be involved in the transaction, an official says a formal announcement by "a certain company" will be made in a few days. Japanese commentators speculate that Nippon Steel, the nation's largest steelmaker, will be the company most likely to receive such an order.

### TWA, Burroughs Settle Dispute

Trans World Airlines and Burroughs, the computer maker, have announced settlement of a \$70-million damage suit filed in 1970 by TWA and an \$11.5 million counterclaim by Burroughs against TWA. Although the airline did not claim victory in the litigation that involved a 1965 data-processing contract, terms of the settlement clearly favored TWA. Burroughs says the settlement will result in a charge against its 1972 earnings of about \$4.8 million after taxes, or 26 cents a share.

### Oil Strike in Indonesia

Pertamina, the Indonesian government oil company, and Petromer Trend Corp., a private company, have struck oil in West Java. The well flowed oil at the rate of 1,500 barrels a day. Petromer, a subsidiary of Trend Corp., holds a 77 percent interest in the contract and acts as operator for a group of other companies including Eusep, Mapco, North Central Oil, Southern Cross, South Pacific Oil (Puror Corp.), C. Itoh & Co., and Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

## Japan Dollar Influx Is \$1 Billion a Month

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 16 (REUTERS).—Japan has in effect become the principal financing agent for the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

While there is still an excess of dollars in the world because the United States, on its international accounts, is not earning what it spends, these dollars have stopped coming to Europe for the time being and are streaming toward Japan, European central bankers report.

They say the influx of dollars into Japan has been running at a rate of \$50 million a day, or more than \$1 billion a month. "That's a nice handle of credit for the United States," one central banker said with a laugh.

The dollars are attracted to Japan because of expectations that the yen will be upvalued once again. The rise in the yen's value last December, as part of the celebrated multilateral currency realignment, has not had any measurable effect yet on the Japanese trading position.

### India Sets More Controls On Economy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (REUTERS).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has decided to resort to more state control of the economy as a solution to the current problems of spiraling prices, growing unemployment and a scarcity of essential commodities.

She made the decision at a two-day convention of her ruling Congress party's policy-making body, the All-India Congress Committee, which met last week in Gandhinagar, the new state capital of Gujarat.

Two resolutions were adopted that will have major bearing on the future economic policy. One called for the takeover of wholesale trade in food grains and strict government control over the distribution of essential goods, such as cloth. It was explained that this move would eliminate hoarding and black-marketeering and would bring down prices.

U.S. wholesale price index at more than twice the rate of consumer price increase. Another worry is the large and inflationary U.S. budget deficit.

What will happen if the Japanese finally revalue the yen? Central bankers have been studying the implications of such action on Europe, and though they would hope that it would eventually improve Europe's competitiveness against Japanese goods, they are a little disturbed by the short-term effects.

The initial reaction, a French central banker said, will be to dislodge all those dollars that have flooded into Japan.

"Where will they go?" he asks. "I'm afraid they will probably come to Europe."

One of these is the rise in the yen, which has been strengthening against the major currencies of Europe for the last few months. The decision of the British authorities last June to float the pound, the dollar was heavily sold. Many speculators made forward contracts selling dollars they did not yet own and promising delivery in three months. Now those speculators have to "cover" or buy the dollars they are committed to deliver. They had hoped to buy the dollars back cheaper and thus make a profit. Instead they have to buy back at more expensive rates, and so they have lost.

As yet, though, there has been no stampede into dollars, and in the view of some European monetary authorities there will not be one because of some danger signals they see flashing.

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—The French index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, increased to 181 in July-August, from 180 in June and 169 in July-August 1971, the Finance Ministry announced today.

## Du Pont Net Rises 3%; Xerox Has 18% Gain

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (REUTERS).—Third-quarter earnings at Du Pont rose 3.2 percent from the year-ago quarter as sales rose 8.2 percent.

The giant chemical firm reported today that the small earnings gain "reflects lower average selling prices, which now appear to be stabilizing at a level about 3 percent below the average of a year ago."

For the first nine months, profits were up 17.8 percent on a sales increase of 11.5 percent. In the opening three months of the year, DuPont reported a 34 percent jump in profits from the depressed 1971 quarter.

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 1,068.0 932.0  
Profits (millions) 99.0 89.0  
Per Share ..... 1.97 1.82

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) 2,233.0 2,090.0  
Profits (millions) 309.0 262.0  
Per Share ..... 6.36 5.88

Xerox reported today that revenue and profits from overseas operations continued to make significant contributions in the third quarter, when earnings rose 18.4 percent on a 22.7 percent rise in sales. For the nine months, profits were ahead 17.8 percent while turnover was up 22.5 percent.

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 606.0 499.0  
Profits (millions) 63.0 53.2  
Per Share ..... 0.80 0.68

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) 1,766.0 1,443.2  
Profits (millions) 183.5 155.7  
Per Share ..... 2.33 1.98

"While this will be a good year," the company said, "growth in our fourth quarter profits may be somewhat less than for the first nine months as a result of planned expenditures in anticipation of new products."

## IBM Plunge Hits Market; Dow Drops 9

### General List Declines Fourth Session in Row

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (REUTERS).—A loss of 14 1/2 in International Business Machines helped to unsettle New York Stock Exchange prices today as the market slid in another nervous session. The Dow Jones industrials fell 8.80 to 921.68.

IBM, the classic growth stock of Wall Street and the biggest holding among institutional investors, traded as low as 352 1/2 before closing at 354 1/2 for its whopping decline. It traded earlier this year at a record price of 426 3/4.

The afternoon sell-off followed a Justice Department statement that it would seek to break up the giant computer company if the government won its antitrust suit filed nearly four years ago.

This decline of 14 1/2 was equivalent to a loss of \$1.67 billion in the market value of IBM stock. Last week, in anticipation of the Justice Department's move for proposed relief in the antitrust suit, IBM shares dropped 22 1/2.

The general market posted its fourth substantial decline in a row, reflecting investor qualms about higher taxes and interest rates for 1973, as well as the lack of any apparent progress in Vietnam peace talks.

This assorted set of worries has saddled market psychology, producing a decline of more than 30 points in the Dow industrials since last Wednesday.

Aggressive bidding for stocks has been virtually non-existent, as demonstrated by today's decline on a turnover of only 10.94 million shares.

In addition to IBM, other issues suffered from adverse news developments.

Pacific Petroleum, the volume leader, plummeted 4 1/4 to 39. This decline was attributed to a statement last week by the British Columbia government that it may take over Westcoast Transmission Co., which is 27 percent owned by Pacific Petroleum.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 11 to 25.89 as declining issues outnumbered advancing ones 595 to 288. There were 339 stocks unchanged. Volume fell to 2.26 million shares from 2.4 million Friday.

Bank of America

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	\$50.96
Profits (millions)	\$4.25
Per Share	\$0.74
Revenue (millions)	\$51.05
Profits (millions)	\$4.86
Per Share	\$0.74

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$135.12  
Profits (millions) \$12.88  
Per Share \$1.96

McGraw Edison

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	172.8
Profits (millions)	8.8
Per Share	0.62
Revenue (millions)	172.8
Profits (millions)	8.8
Per Share	0.62

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$241.4  
Profits (millions) 26.1  
Per Share \$1.87

Chase Manhattan

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	\$34.9
Profits (millions)	\$1.10
Per Share	\$0.11
Revenue (millions)	\$35.3
Profits (millions)	\$1.11
Per Share	\$0.11

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$105.7  
Profits (millions) \$3.23  
Per Share \$0.39

General Electric

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	210.9
Profits (millions)	13.8
Per Share	\$1.97
Revenue (millions)	210.9
Profits (millions)	13.8
Per Share	\$1.97

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$276.5  
Profits (millions) 38.5  
Per Share \$2.56

Corning Glass

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	310.9
Profits (millions)	13.8
Per Share	\$1.97
Revenue (millions)	310.9
Profits (millions)	13.8
Per Share	\$1.97

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$276.5  
Profits (millions) 38.5  
Per Share \$2.56

PGI

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	348.5
Profits (millions)	20.74
Per Share	1.00
Revenue (millions)	348.5
Profits (millions)	20.74
Per Share	1.00

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$1,032.5  
Profits (millions) 60.68  
Per Share 2.93

CFO

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	398.8
Profits (millions)	15.24
Per Share	\$0.64
Revenue (millions)	398.8
Profits (millions)	15.24
Per Share	\$0.64

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$1,174.1  
Profits (millions) 41.86  
Per Share 1.77

Southern

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	298.0
Profits (millions)	43.9
Per Share	0.70
Revenue (millions)	298.0
Profits (millions)	43.9
Per Share	0.70

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$734.0  
Profits (millions) 90.8  
Per Share 1.45

Va. Electric

Third Quarter 1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	133.5
Profits (millions)	29.0
Per Share	0.71
Revenue (millions)	133.5
Profits (millions)	29.0
Per Share	0.71

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) \$398.8  
Profits (millions) 15.24  
Per Share \$0.64

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## Cost Rises Erode Profit Margins at S. African Mines

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Strong increases in the costs of extracting gold from South Africa's mines are eroding the benefits arising from the sale of bullion at the sharply higher free-market levels, mining analysts say.

They note that in the quarter ended Sept. 30, costs rose 6 percent, which they calculated was equivalent to an annual rise of 38.3 percent. The rise in the June quarter was 2 percent, and only three years ago the annual rate was 1.9 percent.

Analysts' disquiet about rising costs is growing despite a sharp rise in pre-tax profits in the September quarter, to 163 million rand from 75.5 million rand a year earlier.

In the September quarter, the processing cost of each ton of gold-bearing ore was 927 South African cents, up from 866 cents in the June period.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Ster. (100 per £)	2.4500	2.4510
Sch. fr. (100 F)	46.150-16	46.15-16
Sch. fr. (100 F)	46.150-16	46.15-16
Deutsche mark	3.3607-08	3.3605-06
Swiss franc	2.0000-01	2.0000-01
Yen (100)	360.00-01	360.00-01
Fr. fr. (100 F)	4.835-45	4.83-44
Fr. fr. (100 F)	5.0225-45	5.02-44
Guinea	3.240-10	3.240-10
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	367.35-367.37	367.35-367.37
Peso	16.475-75	16.475-75
Schilling	23.16-18	23.17-18
Sw. krona	4.7485-85	4.7480-80
Swiss franc	2.0000-01	2.0000-01
Yen (100)	360.00-01	360.00-01

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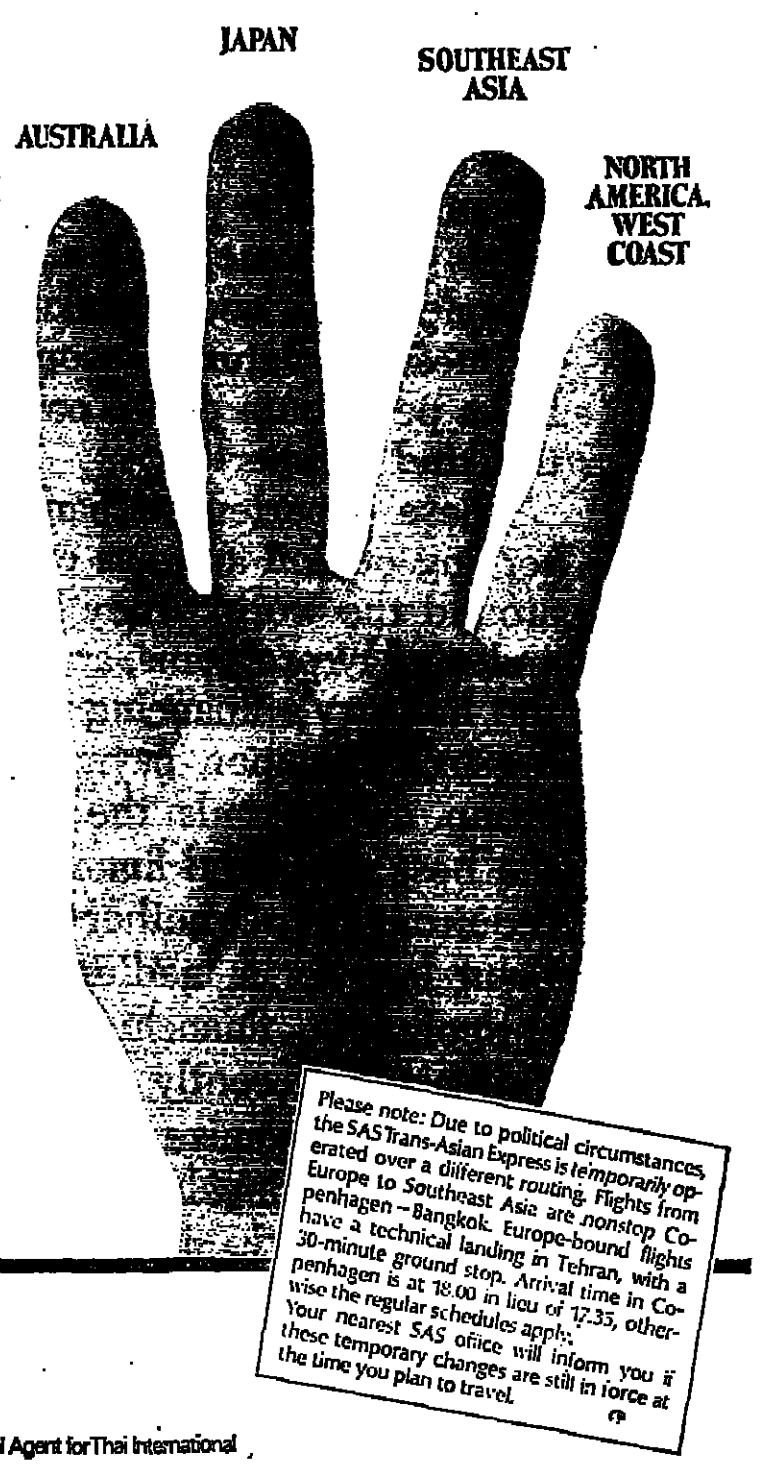
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Neil Chrisman (second from left), head of Morgan Guaranty's Petroleum Group, reviews engineering reports with some of the unit's specialists

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. in \$	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1-2000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2001-4000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4001-6000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6001-8000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8001-10000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10001-12000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12001-14000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14001-16000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
16001-18000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18001-20000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20001-22000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22001-24000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24001-26000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
26001-28000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
28001-30000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30001-32000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
32001-34000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
34001-36000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
36001-38000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
38001-40000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
40001-42000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
42001-44000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44001-46000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
46001-48000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
48001-50000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
50001-52000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
52001-54000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
54001-56000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
56001-58000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
58001-60000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
60001-62000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
62001-64000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
64001-66000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
66001-68000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
68001-70000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
70001-72000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
72001-74000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
74001-76000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
76001-78000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
78001-80000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
80001-82000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
82001-84000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
84001-86000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
86001-88000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
88001-90000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
90001-92000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
92001-94000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
94001-96000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
96001-98000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
98001-100000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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8001-10000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10001-12000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12001-14000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14001-16000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
16001-18000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18001-20000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20001-22000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22001-24000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24001-26000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
26001-28000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
28001-30000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30001-32000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
32001-34000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
34001-36000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
36001-38000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
38001-40000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
40001-42000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
42001-44000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44001-46000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
46001-48000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
48001-50000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
50001-52000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
52001-54000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
54001-56000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
56001-58000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
58001-60000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
60001-62000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
62001-64000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
64001-66000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
66001-68000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
68001-70000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
70001-72000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
72001-74000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
74001-76000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
76001-78000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
78001-80000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
80001-82000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
82001-84000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
84001-86000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
86001-88000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
88001-90000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
90001-92000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
92001-94000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
94001-96000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
96001-98000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
98001-100000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 16, 1972

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	287.00	Asahi Glass	287.00
Fuji Bank	100.00	Fuji Bank	100.00
Yamaha Motor	100.00	Yamaha Motor	100.00

## Eurodollars

Oct. 16, 1972

Rate	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
London	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
Paris	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15

## European Gold Markets

Oct. 16, 1972

Price	Gold	Price	Gold
London	648.50	London	648.50
Paris	648.50	Paris	648.50

## ELLIS AG ZUERICH

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## Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Grand Cayman, B.W.I.

October 17, 1972

## \$30,000

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A basic principle of discarding is to retain adequate length in any suit in which declarer or dummy is known to have begun with four or more cards. "Adequate" here means a length equal to that still held by the opposition. A declarer who bears this in mind can sometimes draw the right conclusions about the distribution in the end game. South did so in the diagrammed deal.

After South had bid both minor suits, North made a fourth-suit bid of two hearts. This was a waiting bid made not so much with any idea of playing in hearts, since South was most unlikely to have four hearts to raise, but to invite a preference in spades.

South showed a heart stopper by bidding two no-trump, for two hearts did not promise hearts, and North settled in three no-trump, giving up on the spade prospects.

When the opponents have bid all four suits, the fourth one is usually the first choice for an opening lead and the third suit the second choice. Here West had good reason to prefer a club sequence-lead to a risky lead from a heart queen.

South won the club lead with dummy's queen, and played the

singleton diamond, winning with the queen when East ducked. A heart to the jack likewise won, and the prospects of a rather shaky contract were steadily improving.

The closed hand was entered with a heart to the ace, and the singleton spade was led. West put up the spade ace, to avoid being put back in the lead eventually with that card, and played a spade right back. South won with the king, and cashed dummy's two remaining kings.

The position was then:

NORTH	EAST
♠ 10 9 5 4	♠ Q J
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —
WEST	SOUTH
♠ —	♠ —
♥ —	♥ —
♦ 10 7	♦ —
♣ 10 9 4	♣ —

On the lead of the 13th heart from dummy, East and South gave up a diamond, and West the club four. This was the tip-off. Since South had bid clubs, West would not part with one unless he had begun with five. So when East won the next two tricks with the spade honors, South did the right thing by discarding both his clubs and scoring his ninth trick with the diamond king at the finish.

NORTH	EAST
♠ K 10 9 5 4 2	♠ Q J 6 3
♥ —	♥ 10 8 5
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —
WEST	SOUTH
♠ —	♠ —
♥ —	♥ —
♦ 10 7 5	♦ —
♣ J 10 9 4 2	♣ —

West led the club-jack.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYKAW  
YARRT  
TURAIN  
NEIFED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

THE GREAT BRIDGE

By David McCullough. Illustrated. Simon & Schuster. 464 pp. \$10.95.  
Reviewed by Gerald Carson

BELLS rang, whistles blew, cannon boomed, a callophoe shrieked out "America," and orators praised and pointed. It was May 24, 1883, the most important day of public ceremony in New York since the opening of the Erie Canal, for it marked the completion of the magnificent "East River Bridge," widely regarded as the most beautiful suspension bridge in the world. The occasion was a holiday for all New York and Brooklyn. There were only a few dissenters—the builder, who deplored all the fuss; the militant Irish, who objected because the celebration was held on Queen Victoria's birthday; and the first rustic visitor to be conned into buying the bridge.

The impact of the soaring imagination and American life has now been measured with accuracy and style by David McCullough, author of "The Johnsons," a writer with a sound intuitive sense of what to put in and what to leave out of his narrative. The account of the building is supplemented by deft portraits of the heroes and anti-heroes who helped to construct, or obstruct, the enterprise. The bridge was never regarded as just another useful public improvement. Even before it was opened, Mr. McCullough writes, "it had become a symbol of something impossible to define that made New York different from every other city on earth."

The idea of connecting lower Manhattan with Brooklyn was as old as the century. It took shape as a serious proposal in 1859 as a result of the dynamism of John Augustus Roebling, innovative engineer and wealthy wire-rope manufacturer. Then when all necessary clearances had been obtained and work was about to begin, Roebling's foot was crushed in an improbable accident at the Brooklyn slip of the Fulton Street ferry. He died horribly of tetanus, as macabre stories circulated to the effect that the only safe bridge was one that had claimed a life.

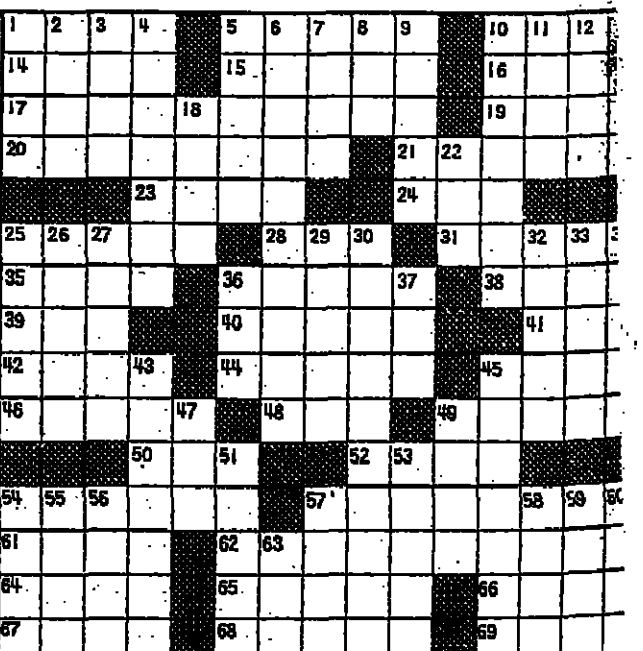
Col. Washington A. Roebling took over the post of chief engineer from his father and built the bridge, though the effects of compressed air in a caisson cost him his health. Physically incapacitated, he never set foot on his bridge, while for 11 years his contact with the actual construction was handled through his remarkable wife, Emily. On the day of the grand opening, Roebling sat alone at his window, his field glasses trained on the bridge, watching the procession until the last top-hatted figure... passed beneath the arches of the Brooklyn tower. We, too, our senses sharpened by a book, hear snatches of distant band music, see the fireworks of 89 years ago decorate the night sky, and are drawn to speculate upon the thoughts of the engineer who sat alone and watched.

Gerald Carson, whose interests and social history popular culture fondly re-walks his bridge across E Bridge as a wedding trip. © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will

- |                         |                            |                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>           | 48 Air Force acronym       | 13 Wasted gradually    |
| 1 Famous whaler         | 49 Esmond or VIII          | 18 Intense             |
| 5 Restless              | 50 Tease                   | 22 Hard wood           |
| 10 Ball of yarn         | 52 Western art             | 25 Hebrew man          |
| 14 Scruff               | 54 Silky wool              | 26 Arson or mugging    |
| 15 Fisher               | 57 Strong yellows          | 27 Exudes              |
| 16 Author of "Hernani"  | 61 Cartoon girl            | 29 Normandy?           |
| 17 Pub order            | 62 Catchword               | 30 Causing pain        |
| 18 Poet-astronomer      | 64 Near Fr.                | 32 Evergreen           |
| 20 Battle site          | 65 Pillage                 | 33 Net                 |
| 21 Overturn             | 66 One of a Caesarian trio | 34 Stimulating         |
| 23 Clairvoyant          | 67 Red and Black           | 36 Marienbad           |
| 24 Caroline island      | 68 Flower                  | 37 In medias res       |
| 25 Part of a bulldozer  | 69 Cheese                  | 43 Waltz man           |
| 28 Zeus or Vishnu       |                            | 45 Determinate         |
| 31 Sailing vessel       |                            | 47 "transit"           |
| 35 Inflexible           |                            | 49 Vagrant             |
| 36 Ancient Mideast land |                            | 51 Iraqi port          |
| 38 Hamlet, for one      |                            | 53 Traffic-light color |
| 39 Namely: Abbr.        |                            | 54 Julian, Carni etc.  |
| 40 Painter Rembrandt    |                            | 55 Decoy               |
| 41 Roll-call vote       |                            | 56 Pretext             |
| 42 Iowa city            |                            | 57 Talent              |
| 44 Ruins                |                            | 58 Turned right        |
| 45 Course               |                            | 59 Sight from Catania  |
| 46 Retreats             |                            | 60 Leveling plat       |
|                         |                            | 63 Pronoun             |





# 'I Was Lucky,' A's Rudi Says

By Arthur Daley

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Joe Rudi made no attempt to be about it as he described the spectacular catch he made in the ninth inning yesterday.

"I caught that ball," Rudi said, "and I turned left to throw it into the ball. I didn't think I had a chance. But I caught it just before it hit the wall and I was to get it in the webbing."

Rudi, who was thinking of a while this sequence unfolding was Hunter. They were happy thoughts.

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## NFL Bengals Defeat Chiefs on Interception

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16 (UPI).

Tommy Casanova's 32-yard interception in the fourth quarter yesterday set up a seven-yard touchdown pass from Ken Anderson to Speedy Thomas, leading the Cincinnati Bengals to a 23-16 National Football League victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

With the Chiefs leading 13-10, quarterback Len Dawson passed to Dennis Homan. The ball bounced out of Homan's hands and into Casanova's at the Cincinnati 40 and the rookie from Louisiana State returned to the Kansas City 27.

Anderson passed six yards to Thomas before Essex Johnson ran for 12. Then Anderson passed to Thomas for the score. The Bengals added two field goals by Horst Muhlmann to put the game out of reach.

Raiders 23, Bills 16

Limited to 4 of 18 pass completions through nearly three quarters, Daryle Lamonica worked long passes to tight end Raymond Chester and back Charlie Smith to lift Oakland to a 28-16 victory over Buffalo.

Behind 13-0 at the half, Lamonica rallied the Raiders with a 55-yard touchdown pass to Chester in the third period. After John Leybold hooked a 23-yard field goal, his third of the game, to give Buffalo a 16-7 advantage, Lamonica hit Smith for 43 yards and a touchdown and then linked up with Chester on a 24-yarder to the Buffalo one, where Marv Hubbard took it in.

Vikings 23, Broncos 20

Fran Tarkenton threw a 31-yard touchdown pass to wide receiver Gene Washington with 17 seconds to play to give Minnesota a 23-20 victory over a Denver team that scored a touchdown just 38 seconds earlier.

Tarkenton moved the Vikings 52 yards in five plays and 38 seconds for the winning points.

Denver had scored what appeared to be the winning touchdown with 53 seconds left on Floyd Little's third score of the game.

Grisee Frances Morrill

MIAMI, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Bob

Grisee, the Miami Dolphins quarterback, accepted an apology today from the man who smashed his right leg, and predicted that his replacement, Earl Morrill, would take the Dolphins back to the Super Bowl.

Grisee was tackled by a San Diego defensive lineman, Ron East, midway through the first quarter of the game yesterday and suffered a broken small bone of his right leg and a dislocated ankle. The team physician, Dr. Herbert Birgh, estimated it might be eight weeks before Grisee could play again.

After Grisee was carried off the field, Morrill passed for touchdowns to Howard Twilley in the second quarter and to Paul Warfield in the third.

The relief assignment is not a strange one to Morrill, who came to the Dolphins from Baltimore on waivers during the off-season.

In 1968, he replaced an injured Johnny Unitas, and led the Colts to 15 victories and a trip to the Super Bowl. He threw 26 scoring passes.

## Colts Replace Head Coach

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16 (UPI)—

The Baltimore Colts fired head coach Don McCafferty today and replaced him with defensive line coach John Sankofsky.

McCafferty, who became head coach of the Colts in 1970, after Don Shula left for the Miami Dolphins, had a record of 21-61 for his two seasons. However, the Colts, crippled this year by injuries to such star performers as defensive end Bubba Smith and running back Norm Bullock, have a 1-4 record this season following yesterday's 21-0 loss to the Dallas Cowboys.

Sankofsky, who was named to the head coaching post for the rest of the season, joined the Colts as defensive line coach in 1969, switched to the defense in 1970 and was a standout tackle on both offense and defense for seven seasons with the Green Bay Packers and the Cleveland Browns before retiring in 1966.

McCafferty, before becoming head coach of the Colts, served 21 years as an assistant coach, 11 of them with the Colts. He joined Baltimore in 1959 as offensive and defensive coach and, assuming the backfield directorship in 1963, when Don Shula became head coach.

## Red Wings, Off to Best Start, Crush Kings, 8-2, in the NHL

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The

Detroit Red Wings, off to the best start in their 47-year history, got two goals apiece from Mickey Redmond and Gary Bergman last night to score their fourth consecutive National Hockey League victory, 8-2, over the Los Angeles Kings.

Sabres 3, Maple Leafs 2

Randy Wyrnoff scored what proved to be the game-winning goal midway through the second period as Buffalo registered a 3-2 triumph over Toronto. Buffalo jumped off to a 3-0 lead in the second period, but Toronto's Dave Stokier hit two goals about a minute apart in the period, to tighten the game.

Golden Seals 4, Flyers 1

California, playing the first 48 minutes and 24 seconds without

a penalty, won its first game of the season by beating Philadelphia, 4-1. Marv Edwards was in the nets for the Golden Seals in place of Gilles Meloche, who had worked the first three losing games for California.

Bruins 3, Penguins 4

Wayne Cashman and Phil Esposito scored two goals each to power Boston to an 8-4 victory over Pittsburgh. The Bruins snapped a 1-1 tie in the first period as Ken Hodge put in Johnny Bucyk's rebound from the crease and Cashman beat goalie Jim Rutherford with a short shot. Goalkeeper Wayne Stephenson, staked to the early lead, protected the Blues' first victory of the season by making 41 saves.

Blues 3, Black Hawks 1

St. Louis, getting first-period goals from Frank St. Marselle, Danny O'Shea, and Phil Roberto, beat Chicago, 3-1, for its first victory in 15 games in Chicago.

Rangers 6, North Stars 2

Rookie left wing Steve Vickers scored two goals in the third period, one on an 80-foot slap shot from center ice, as New York beat Minnesota, 6-2. The Rangers outshot the North Stars, 44-18.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

St. Louis 3, Chicago 1 (St. Marselle, O'Shea, Roberto; Chicago, Robertson; Wideman, Backstrom).

Boston 8, Pittsburgh 4 (O'Shea, Stokier, Bergman, Roberto, Robertson; Pittsburgh, Macdonald).

Buffalo 3, Toronto 2 (Perreault, Stokier, Bergman; Toronto, Fairbrother, Macdonald, Roberts, Vickers; 2nd, Fairbrother).

New York 6, Minnesota 2 (Fairbrother, Macdonald, Roberts, Vickers; 2nd, Fairbrother).

Grand, Fairbrother).

Raiders Win, 5-0, In WHA Action

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPI)—

Playing in his first World Hockey Association game yesterday, Peter Donnelly, a 24-year-old New York Raiders goalie, made several outstanding kick saves in the final period to preserve a shutout over the Philadelphia Blazers, 5-0.

In other games, Alberta best Winnipeg, 5-0; Cleveland beat Ottawa, 5-0; Minnesota beat Chicago, 3-2, and Los Angeles beat Houston, 5-1.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 5, Philadelphia 0 (Rivers, Ward, Perry, Shabara, Marzetti; 2nd, Shabara, Marzetti; 3rd, Rivers, Ward, Perry, Shabara, Marzetti).

Minnesota 3, Chicago 2 (Pearson, Knott, Antonovich; Chicago, Whitlock).

Alberta 5, Winnipeg 2 (Cote, Fonteyne, Walters, Elie, Joyce, Johnson, Soderstrom).

Cleveland 5, Ottawa 5 (Smyth, Krake, Brimley, Barry; 3rd, Barry; 4th, Krake, Brimley, Barry).

Los Angeles 5, Houston 1 (Tracy).

Matt Snell scoring the Jets' first touchdown in Super Bowl victory over Baltimore.

## Once, Jets' Snell Was the King

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPI)—It's all over now

for Matt Snell, who is recuperating from surgery for a ruptured spleen. Some people hardly noticed. Maybe that's because John Riggins is the New York Jets' big running back now, but Riggins understood.

"Don't compare me to Matt Snell," he said recently.

"Matt Snell was the king."

This was a football player.

The night before Super Bowl III, the Jets gathered for their team snack, a club ritual before a road game. It's usually a small gathering, but that time it resembled a nightclub dinner show, more than 200 players, coaches, club officials, newsmen, wives, relatives and friends had gathered in a hotel banquet room in Miami. When the buffet table had been emptied, Mike Turner, then a Jet wide receiver, plucked his guitar and sang while Andre Kostelanetz, the conductor of the New York Philharmonic, played the piano. The rendition of "Malguna" provoked serious applause.

"Hey there, Mike," somebody called, "you really carried that piano player."

Not everybody laughed. In a far corner, Matt Snell sat silently, without a smile. He was wearing a black shirt and black Bermuda shorts. With his black body in the shadows, the whites of his eyes sparkled as if by a flame.

"Look at his eyes," somebody said, noticing him. "Will you look at his eyes?"

The next day, those eyes glowed behind his face mask as he ran for 121 yards in 30 carries—each still a Super Bowl record. He scored the Jets' only touchdown in their historic 16-7 upset of the Baltimore Colts.

When the Jets were killing the clock in the final minute, Joe Namath used him on six consecutive plays. He ran like a man possessed, and he was. Possessed by the memory of insults.

"I know why you signed with the Jets," a stranger once told him. "You knew you couldn't make it with the Giants."

The Jets, then in reconstruction by Weeb Ewbank, had made him their first-round selection

for the 1964 season. The Giants later drafted him in their third round, more for nuisance value. He didn't appear serious about signing him but were more interested in forcing Sonny Warblin, then the Jets' president, to bid higher and higher in the competitive war that existed then for players.

"There's no guarantee," a Giant official said smugly. "That he'll make our club."

It was one of the Giants' most damaging mistakes. Matt Snell would have made anybody's club. At his best, he was perhaps the most complete back in pro football—a workhorse runner, brutal blocker. His true grit as a player, and as a man, is that he never permitted his personal relationship with Namath, cool at best, to intrude on his responsibility.

He protected the quarterback as he would his son. Blitzing linebackers shied from him. But for all his fame as a back, he retained the soul of a linebacker.

"I'd rather be a linebacker," he once said. "On defense, there's more of a challenge than on offense. On defense, you don't know what's coming. You have to analyze and react. And you have to be right."

He almost was a linebacker. When the Jets signed him, Ewbank wasn't sure where to use him. At Ohio State, he had played every position but quarterback, center and guard on offense; tackle and middle guard on defense. Ewbank pondered between running back and linebacker.

The coach chose well, but Matt Snell might have been equally accomplished as a linebacker. And he might still be playing.

Leading the League

He was leading the National Football League in rushing two years ago when the injuries began—a torn Achilles tendon, a damaged knee, now the ruptured spleen. The tendency is to feel sorry for him, but with Snell, that's probably the wrong thing to do. In the closing minutes of Super Bowl III, he was standing on the sideline next to John Free, the Jets' traveling secretary.



## Art Buchwald

## Dirty Tricks Dept.

WASHINGTON—It took the President's White House staff all day to locate the Old Nixon. They finally found him at Howard Johnson's across the street from the Watergate eating a meat loaf sandwich.

"You better get back to the White House right away," John Ehrlichman told him. "The boss is really steaming."

When the Old Nixon walked into the President's office, he found the New Nixon in a rage.

"I've just received information that you're behind the Dirty Tricks Department of the Committee to Re-Elect the President. What do you have to say for yourself?"

"I refuse to comment as I don't want to prejudice the rights of the defense in the Watergate bugging trial."

"Don't hand me that stuff," the President said. "You put me in a helluva spot! How could you do it to me?"

"Ah, come on. You're overreacting. We were just having a little fun with the Democrats. No one takes it seriously," the Old Nixon said.

"But we didn't need it," the New Nixon said. "We're ahead by 38 points in the polls. It makes us look cheap and unscrupulous."

The Old Nixon retorted, "Sure, you can say that now. But at the time we started the intelligence operation no one knew what was going to happen. Sup-

pose it had been real close? Our Dirty Tricks Department could have made the difference. You've been President so long you don't even understand politics anymore."

"And you've been out of it so long," the New Nixon said, "you don't understand I am more interested in my place in history than I am in some rotten espionage operation against the other political party. I'm being elbowed in the press by all this publicity."

"Will you stop worrying about your place in history? We took a survey, and it showed that the public couldn't care less about the Watergate and the other things that have come out concerning our operation. The attitude is 'everyone does it during an election year.'"

"That's just swell," the New Nixon said sarcastically. "But do you know how many man-hours the Justice Department, the FBI and the White House have spent on this problem? I've had to investigate every facet of the case."

"And you've done a good job on it, Dicky boy," the Old Nixon said. "They won't be able to lay a finger on us before Election Day."

"Don't be so smug," the New Nixon said. "You've made a mess of things, and I'm giving you an order to stay out of the office of the Committee to Re-Elect the President. I don't want anyone in the White House to have anything to do with my campaign."

"You can't do that to me," the Old Nixon protested. "The Dirty Tricks Department was my baby. It was the only fun I've had in four years. What am I going to do now?"

"You're to stay in your room until Election Day," the New Nixon said firmly.

"Suppose I don't? Suppose I spill everything to The Washington Post?" the Old Nixon said. "If you do, I'll have my lawyer sue you for damages and I'll turn over to Kleinfelder everything I know about your involvement with the Howard Hughes loan. Do I make myself perfectly clear?"

The Old Nixon, looking downcast and defeated, said, "Yes sir, Mr. President."

## 13-Million-Year-Old

## Fossils Found in Greece

SALONICA, Greece, Oct. 16 (AP)—Petitified remains of giant mastodons, dogs and horses with three toes, estimated to be 13 million years old, were uncovered near this city in northern Greece, scientists announced yesterday.

The excavations were conducted by the geology and paleontology department of Aristotle University in Salonica, in cooperation with scientists from the University of Paris.

Scientists said that the remains also include parts of rhinoceroses and flesh-eating animals which looked like foxes.

## Balanchine's Tour of the Soviet Union

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (UPI)—A nondescript young man in a gray raincoat suddenly darted out of the crowd, slipped the rope that held shut the big doors to the Kremlin Palace, stepped quickly through and—pulling off his coat on the run—tried to melt into the elite crowd inside. For a heart-stopping moment it looked as though he would make it. Then a fast-moving plainclothesman from the big security staff brought a hand down forcefully on the young man's shoulder, and dragged him away.

That is not a scene from a new spy thriller, but from the New York City Ballet's five-day stand in Moscow. The New York City Ballet's tour of the Soviet Union, 21 performances in four cities, ended Saturday night with 10 minutes of applause and curtain calls for George Balanchine and his dancers.

Balanchine, who was born in Leningrad (then St. Petersburg) 68 years ago, indicated that this triumphal conclusion would end his last trip to the Soviet Union with the ballet troupe he created.

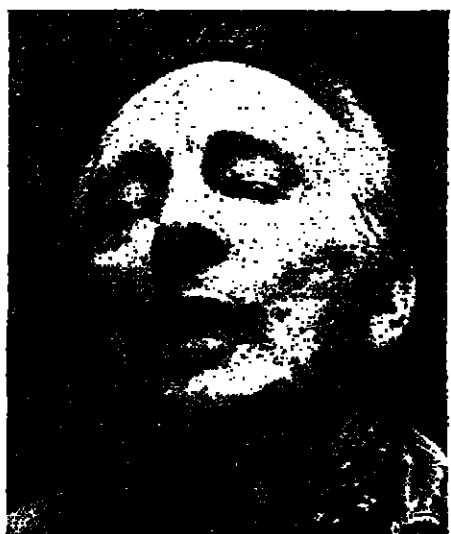
It is true, this move will disappoint a large Soviet following of fans and even cultural officials which Balanchine cultivated on this visit and on his first trip here 10 years ago. The Russians took Balanchine as one of their own, noting his ties to the classical Russian ballet in the public print, then turning the other cheek to the modernist and abstracts of his dancing, which would never be permitted in a Soviet ballet company.

The Soviet public has been educated in ballet by the classical masters of the Bolshoi and Kirov companies, but is seldom able to see anything remotely contemporary. The New York City Ballet's first visit in 1962 was unprecedented, and memories of it created great expectations for this year's tour. That young man sneaking into the Kremlin Palace was one of thousands who tried any number of tricks to get into one of the performances.

## Pressure for Tickets

The pressure for tickets was remarkable. "I saw the Soviet press," one of the box office and ask for a ticket, and they were told, 'No tickets!'" one humble Russian who waited in long lines later reported. "A delegate to the Supreme Soviet came up and showed his card, 'Member of the Supreme Soviet,' and they told him, 'No tickets!'" That sort of disregard for high status is uncommon here.

Every night hundreds of hopeful but



George Balanchine  
... a native son almost.

ticketless citizens stood outside the 17th-century Eremitage Tower on the edge of the Kremlin, asking every passerby if he had an "extra ticket." Scalpers charged from 10 to 50 rubles for a five-ruble seat, despite the fact that Moscow's Palace of Congresses holds 6,000 people.

The highest scalpers' prices, predictably, were charged in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia and a town known for its general exuberance. The Georgians' initial reaction to the New York City Ballet, because they regard Balanchine as a native son. (He almost is.)

On the last night in Tbilisi, hundreds of fans without tickets broke into the theater. At the end of that performance, the curtain calls lasted for 20 minutes.

Tbilisi was the most colorful stop on the tour. Balanchine was born "Balanchivadze," as good a Georgian name as there is, though his youth in St. Petersburg was completely Russian, and he speaks Russian but not Georgian.

No matter. His younger brother (by two years), Andrei Balanchivadze, is now president of the Georgian Union of Composers. "This was full of relatives I never even knew of," Balanchine said later, using the ancient name for Tbilisi which was officially dropped in the early 1930s.

Lots of relatives turned out to be resourceful ticket scavengers, but many were also genuine. They gave the prodigal son a banquet one evening after the performance. It lasted through gallons of Georgian wine, long into the morning.

Though most of the reaction to the New York company was enthusiastic, this

wasn't universal. In Moscow, some young members of the intelligentsia said they had hoped for something more avant-garde than they saw—a reflection both of their growing awareness of what is going on outside and of the rather conservative repertoire that Balanchine brought here after consultation with Soviet officials.

Opening nights in Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow (but not in Tbilisi) were also rather cool, but this probably reflects the Soviet system for allocating tickets to glamorous events. First priority goes to those with the most influence, often meaning those party and government officials who could not be expected to show much enthusiasm for a dance ensemble from New York.

Even if Soviet officialdom sat on its hands in the theater, Balanchine's group received one of the warmest receptions any American performers have ever been given here. His dances were reviewed enthusiastically in the Soviet press, and the minister of culture, Yekaterina Furseva, even gave a luncheon party for the entire company. It was an unusual gesture.

## A Proposal

Soviet officials urged Balanchine to return here to teach several of his ballets to the Bolshoi company, a proposal he promised to consider. If he taught one of his major pieces without any dramatic plot, it would represent a revolution in Soviet ballet. Though a perfect diplomat in public, Balanchine indicated privately here that he was not eager to put up with the hardships of work in the Soviet Union again soon.

The company encountered a series of catastrophes on tour, none of which proved too serious to cope with, though one of the Soviet officials assigned to help the group dropped out early with high blood pressure.

One American dancer lost a filling in a tooth, and had the unusual experience of visiting one of the big rooms where groups of Soviet dentists work together filling or (more often, it seems) removing teeth. She got a new filling—with novocaine, though the dentist was against it.

Opening night in Moscow was a backstage pandemonium thanks to an epidemic of stomach troubles, but the show went on.

The American dancers had little time for mingling with the public, though their New York fashions caused a stir wherever they went. The teenagers in the corps de ballet had one encounter with Soviet police: A young man who had taken a fancy to the company in Kiev followed it to Leningrad, where he was officially unwelcome. Police roughed him up and dragged him off in front of a busload of American dancers.



Look from the boat, beyond queen, at the tree

## PEOPLE: Of Sex and a Queen

From the Seychelles Islands comes a whisper of scandal, sex and Queen Elizabeth II. It seems that the word "sex" is clearly spelled out in the waving fronds of a cluster of palm trees depicted on a 50-rupee banknote.

That the queen's portrait, flanked by the queen's portrait on the British crown colony in the Indian Ocean are trying to stop the notes from leaving the islands. But some are being smuggled out and are selling in London for three times their face value, whatever that may be. AF said it did not know the printer nor the designer, believed to be an English woman living in Brighton, but it quoted one note owner. "It is too obvious to be a mistake."

Withholding tax. Six women in Cheshire, England, say they will not have sex with their husbands until the men shave off beards they grew for an amateur theater production of "Fiddler on the Roof," to be given in four weeks.

Honesty in advertising. A real estate firm in Wyre, Piddle, England, is offering for sale the half-acre island of Tiddie Widdle in the River Avon. "You can sit on it, picnic on it, fish from it and sail from it," the firm said, "but you cannot build it; it disappears in tides."

Weekend birthdays. That of British-born Mrs. Woodhouse who celebrates 91st at his home in Ram New York. He said, "Wobly but well." And Egg, Florida, Aunt Susie field marked her 102d to an adult education class, she is learning to read "I love it," she said, nothing better than know to use a pencil.

Scrounged from the department. A washtub full of doggerel from the former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali defied his manager and year and recent reticence a prediction concerning 21 right in Stalene, with light heavyweight Bob Foster. Said Ali (as ed by Reuters): "He'll fall in eight, just I'm great."

"I can take him in as send him to heaven, it five and that's no j 'I that won't do. I'll m two, but if he starts to make it in one."

—SAMUEL JO

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## AGENCY, DINING-ROOM SET

—FOR SALE & WANTED—  
FOR SALE & WANTED, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—AGENCY—  
AGENCY, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—DINING-ROOM SET—  
DINING-ROOM SET, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—FURNITURE—  
FURNITURE, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—EQUIPMENT—  
EQUIPMENT, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—MAINTENANCE—  
MAINTENANCE, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.

## WORLD WIDE JET FLIGHTS

## FLIGHTS, 1000 BRUSSELS

—FLIGHTS—  
FLIGHTS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—HOTELS—  
HOTELS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—RESTAURANTS—  
RESTAURANTS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—CLUBS—  
CLUBS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—THEATERS—  
THEATERS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—CONCERTS—  
CONCERTS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—EXHIBITIONS—  
EXHIBITIONS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.

## REAL ESTATE TO LET

## PARIS AND SUBURBS

—OFFICES—  
OFFICES, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—APARTMENTS—  
APARTMENTS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—BOUTIQUE—  
BOUTIQUE, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—RESTAURANT—  
RESTAURANT, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—CLUB—  
CLUB, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—THEATRE—  
THEATRE, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## PARIS AND SUBURBS

—HOUSES—  
HOUSES, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—APARTMENTS—  
APARTMENTS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—BOUTIQUE—  
BOUTIQUE, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—RESTAURANT—  
RESTAURANT, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—CLUB—  
CLUB, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—THEATRE—  
THEATRE, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.

## SHOPPING

## TEMPLE FELDING SATS

—SHOPPING—  
SHOPPING, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—TEMPLE FELDING SATS—  
TEMPLE FELDING SATS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—CLOTHING—  
CLOTHING, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—ACCESSORIES—  
ACCESSORIES, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—JEWELRY—  
JEWELRY, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—ELECTRONICS—  
ELECTRONICS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.

## WORLD WIDE JET FLIGHTS

## FLIGHTS, 1000 BRUSSELS

—FLIGHTS—  
FLIGHTS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—HOTELS—  
HOTELS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—RESTAURANTS—  
RESTAURANTS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—CLUBS—  
CLUBS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—THEATERS—  
THEATERS, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 12.07.59.  
—CONCERTS—  
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—EXHIBITIONS—  
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